

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Blitz babies
The wartime love affairs that changed society
Highland fling
Scots beaus adding a twist to the kilt, tweed and the tartan
Madonna backlash
Why the feminists are gunning for the flirt rock superstar
Track record
Profile of Freddie Spencer, new world motorcycle champion

Portfolio

There were no winners of either the daily or weekly prizes in Saturday's Times Portfolio competition, leaving £4,000 to be won today and at least £42,000 next Saturday.
Portfolio list, page 14; rules and how to play, Information Service, back page.

Laker tries to block settlement

Sir Freddie Laker goes to the High Court today to block the £35 million proposed settlement between the liquidator of Laker Airways and British Airways. Sir Freddie has so far refused to accept his £5.7 million share of the settlement.
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Reagan takes a break

President Reagan headed west for a 23-day holiday leaving strict instructions not to be disturbed and the White House staff in a dilemma: did he mean it?
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MacGregor fee

The American company Lazard Freres is to receive up to £1.5 million from Britain in compensation for the loss of Mr Ian MacGregor as a full partner when he became chairman of British Steel.
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Nuclear leader

The nuclear power stations at Hunterston in Scotland are the most efficient in the world, according to an American survey.
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Wine doubts

Leading Austrian wine producers and opposition MPs were sceptical about the likely effectiveness of tough new wine laws proposed by the Government after the anti-freeze doctored scandal.
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Aids control

The British drugs industry has given a warning that legal measures against Aids victims may be necessary to control the spread of the disease.
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Toxteth tension

The problems of policing Toxteth, in Liverpool, an area where tensions are high among young unemployed blacks, are discussed in the first of three articles on the city.
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Inflation 'to fall'

The Midland Bank has supported Mrs Thatcher's forecast of a drop in the inflation rate to 3 per cent within the lifetime of this Parliament.
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Taylor chosen

Les Taylor, the Leicestershire bowler, has taken the place of Paul Allott in the England 12 chosen for the fifth Test match against Australia.
John Woodcock, page 17

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Letters: On prison accommodation, from Mr J. J. Bayes, and Mr R. Kay; South Africa, from Miss H. Stanton
Leading articles: Mrs Thatcher's holiday: reform in South Africa
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Freedom for Mandela?: hard times for farm minister. Spectrum: Profile of Archbishop Bruno Heim. Monday page: women and war
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Botha defied by Mandela in message to funeral

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

An uncompromising message from Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned African National Congress leader, was read yesterday at the emotion-charged funeral of Victoria Mxenge, the black civil rights lawyer murdered by gunmen outside her home in a Durban township 11 days ago.

As mourners gathered, a black Ciskeian policeman was stoned and burned to death. Speakers at the funeral in Rayi township, in the Ciskei homeland, near King William's Town, referred to Mr Mandela as "Uncle Nelson" or by his prison number.

In a message, apparently smuggled out of Pollsmoor prison, near Cape Town, he described Mrs Mxenge's murder as "an atrocity we shall never forget nor forgive". She was buried beside her husband, whose murder four years ago remains unsolved.

Mr Zac Yacoub, the blind Indian lawyer who last year went to London and the UN to intercede for the six anti-apartheid activists who took refuge in the British consulate in Durban, said Mrs Mxenge "understood the meaning of non-racism and was prepared to die for it".

She was killed "by apartheid or its agents. Let us tell those people that many, many more are prepared to die."

In a related development, Mr R F "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister was cagey and ambiguous on the question of Mr Mandela's release - about which there has been much speculation - when

he returned at the weekend from talks in Europe with US, British and West German government representatives.

Although it was discussed, "I certainly did not inform them that he would be released, as they put it, unconditionally." He claimed that President Botha had never insisted that Mr Mandela must renounce violence as a condition for his freedom. "I thought it was the norm, not a condition," the minister said.

Some members of the government felt that Mr Mandela, who has been in prison for 22 years ought to be freed.

"The question now is how," said Mr Botha, who, seemingly choosing his words with difficulty so as not to give too much away, added: "There is no dearth on the part of the South African Government of trying to release Mr Mandela."

Mr Mandela has rejected an offer to be released to the Transkei homeland, where he was born, although, according to Mr Botha, President Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, who is a cousin, would probably free him altogether. "We have the impression that he is in effect jailing himself at present," Mr Botha said.

Meanwhile, outside Durban, where the death toll after five days of violence directed mainly by blacks against In-

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Members of the Zulu Inkatha movement, armed with staves, arriving for yesterday's Durban rally, which ended in chaos.

116 Noraid members join rally for IRA

From Tim Jones

More than 5,000 people marched through republican West Belfast yesterday chanting "Victory to the IRA", before attending a rally to commemorate the introduction of internment without trial. As the crowd reached the rally, heavily-armed police and the Army kept well away in contrast to last year when a man died as they charged through the crowd in a vain effort to arrest Mr Martin Galvin of Noraid.

Army helicopters hovered overhead, taking pictures of the event which will later be scrutinized by intelligence officers.

Referring to the Provisional IRA, Mr Pat Rice, a Sinn Féin councillor, called for a dignified protest. He said: "Keep this rally entirely peaceful and give the sectarian hints of the Royal Ulster Constabulary no excuse for the kind of thing that happened last year."

Before the march, which was led by a Republican band dressed in paramilitary uniform, union flags were burnt and the police informed people through loudspeakers that the demonstration was illegal as permission for it had not been sought.

The warning, having been delivered, was promptly ignored as the crowd carrying banners demanding British withdrawal marched on.

In the Irish Republic, a strike by journalists yesterday severely affected radio and television news on RTE, the Irish state-controlled service, after senior management refused on "editorial grounds" to allow an interview with Mr Galvin.

RTE condemned the strike as "hasty and irresponsible" and denied there was any pressure from the Government. It said the decision had been taken because Mr Galvin had recently received a lot of publicity and his views were well known.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said in an interview on TV-am yesterday that throughout the controversy over the BBC Real Lives programme he had not discussed the film with the Prime Minister (John Major writes).

He said he was already considering the programme before Mrs Thatcher commented on it publicly.

In a Mori opinion poll for The Sunday Times, 54 per cent of those asked were against television interviews with members of the IRA, but 40 per cent in favour.

The poll also asked whether Mr Brittan had been wrong or right to try to stop the programme. Of the 1,083 adults interviewed, 51 per cent said he was wrong and 41 per cent that he was right.

Sinn Féin dilemma, page 2
Leading article, page 11

Civil Service pay formula on way to avert dispute

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

The Government is expected to take the first step next month towards restoring elements of outside comparison, and arbitration in fixing the pay of the country's 500,000 Civil Servants.

The Treasury will hope that the move, which follows several weeks of confidential discussions with Civil Service union leaders, will help to defuse the threat of a serious pay dispute, in the wake of the Government's bitterly controversial decision to implement the Top Salaries Review Body report.

Any move to follow the TSRB approach by basing the bulk of Civil Servants' pay on direct comparisons with the actual levels paid for equivalent jobs in outside industry, remains a good way off. Such comparisons probably would not be made before 1987 at the earliest and then only within severe limits.

Instead, the offer taking shape for 1986 in discussions on a long-term formula for regulating Civil Service pay, would take account of the movements in pay for equivalent jobs outside. The Civil Servants would be offered rises at a level between the top and bottom quartile of the increases paid elsewhere, for comparable jobs.

Negotiators expect ministers to approve a limited commitment to a reintroducing arbitration into the annual discussions on Civil Service pay. Unions would be allowed to seek arbitration, but it could only take place within the upper and lower quartile limits of increases imposed by the formula.

The actual range of increases within which an April pay award would fall would not become clear until the Office of Manpower Economics (OME) had completed its detailed



Sir John Megaw, chaired committee on pay reform.

would be completed in time for negotiations to begin in January on an April pay increase for Civil Servants.

Unions like the Civil Service Union and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which broadly oppose the idea of a long-term formula along the lines suggested by the committee under Sir John Megaw which reported in 1982, will argue that the plan does not go far enough towards restoring the value of Civil Service pay in 1980, when the Government abandoned its traditional system of comparison with outside rates for fixed Civil Service pay.

But opposing unions will be under pressure because of the Treasury's stated readiness to

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Carbide gas leak injures 100 in US town

Institute, West Virginia

(Reuters) - At least 100 people were injured yesterday when toxic fumes from a Union Carbide pesticide plant leaked into the atmosphere, local officials said.

The officials said the fumes contained the gas methyl isocyanate (MIC), which killed more than 2,500 people in Bhopal, India, last December, when the Union Carbide plant there leaked more than 40 tonnes of MIC into the atmosphere.

Mr Kent Carper, director of emergency services at nearby Charleston, said eight workers inside the plant had been hardest hit by the fumes.

"They are currently listed in serious condition," he said. Most of the other casualties were people living outside the factory, officials said.

A Union Carbide spokesman, Mr Thad Epps, said the 10-minute leak was caused by a faulty gasket in a gas line.

He identified the gas as "aldicarb", a combination of three chemicals including MIC. Mr Carper said that following the leak, residents of Institute were urged to stay indoors with their windows closed.

After two hours, residents were told the emergency was over it was safe for them to leave their homes, Mr Carper said.

The leak spread a thick cloud of toxic fumes over a major highway, Interstate 64.

"The cloud was dense enough to cause major traffic problems and hazardous driving conditions on the highway," Mr Carper said. Drivers who passed through the cloud were calling in to complain about eye irritation, difficulty in breathing and nausea.

"We are advising them to go straight to the emergency room of the nearest hospital for treatment," he said.

Nkomo passport seized in crackdown on Zapu

From Jan Raath, Harare

Zimbabwean authorities have seized the passports of Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zapu opposition party, and his wife Johanna, and arrested two more Zapu MPs.

This was followed yesterday by the strongest speech so far by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, against Zapu. He promised "very stern measures" against Zapu, which holds all 15 seats in Matabeleland, unless it took "immediate, positive" action to stop guerrilla unrest there.

It seems as if the noose is closing fast about Mr Nkomo and Zapu, and it is widely believed that the banning of the party is very close.

On Saturday morning, plainclothes police arrived at Mr Nkomo's home in Bulawayo, Bulawayo, and demanded that he surrender his and his wife's

passports. They gave no reasons, Mr Nkomo said, other than saying they were carrying out the instructions of the Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr Henry Mukuzhizha.

Mrs Nkomo was due to visit Botswana that day, Mr Nkomo said. He last had his passport seized early in 1983, when he was about to fly to East Europe for a Soviet-sponsored peace conference. It was returned to him later.

Mr Nkomo also disclosed that on Thursday his brother Stephen, and Mr Welshman Mabheba, the Zapu secretary-general, were arrested in Harare as they left Parliament. Zapu's chief parliamentary spokesman, Mr Sydney Malunga, was arrested in the same circumstances a week before and is still being held.

Black population jumps 16% in five years

South Africa's population has increased by nearly three million in the last five years to 23,438,590, according to 1985 census figures released recently by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria.

Blacks total 15,242,828 (a 16 per cent increase). Coloureds - mainly Afrikaans-speaking - 2,825,094 (a 15 per cent increase) and Asians, mostly Indians 5,370,668 (up by 6 per cent).

The figure of 23,438,590 excludes the population, totalling approximately 5.5 million, of the four black homelands that have opted for "independence": Transkei, Ciskei (Xhosa-speaking), Bophuthatswana (Tswana-speaking) and Venda (Venda-speaking).

The number of people in the other six homelands, which, like KwaZulu, have refused "independence" or have not yet been offered it, are:

Homeland	Pop	Language
KwaZulu	3,681,785	Zulu
Laboya	1,884,194	Pedi-N Sotho
Ova Ova	643,326	S Sotho
Gazankulu	654,602	Sesani
KaNgwanetsi	173,853	Swazi
KwaNdebele	169,262	Swazi

Total 6,887,112. Source: South African Institute of Race Relations, based on 1980 census figures and estimated 2.7 per cent annual growth.

This leaves 8,345,716 non-homeland or "urban" blacks living in townships outside cities and towns in the designated "white" areas of South Africa.

Obote's detainees freed, but they still bear the scars

From Richard Dowden Kampala

Peter Akamba has no hands, but he still gesticulates with his two ugly little stumps.

"The soldiers did this," he said. "They said I was a guerrilla. They came to my village Makai in the Luwero district. It was October, 1983. On that day they killed many people, cut off their hands, kicked and beat them to death."

Mr Akamba now lives in the Red Cross camp near Kampala's main hospital, which houses over 800 displaced people.

Yesterday the camp had 28 new faces. They sat on the floor of a disused ward with matchstick legs and arms and listless hollow eyes, more like Ethiopian famine victims.

Until yesterday they were in hospital in Luzira and had been

brought there a month ago from military barracks around the country. In addition to starvation, most were suffering from sores and scars from beatings given by soldiers.

They were too sick to attend the huge joyous celebration in Kampala's city square on Saturday, when the new Government released 1,203 political detainees.

Every former prisoner I spoke with, who had been through military detention, confirmed aspects of the report, published by Amnesty International in June, of horrific, widespread tortures, mutilations, and murder by the army.

Mr Mike Butera, who worked for The Voice of America, said he had spent more than a month in Makindye Barracks, and that there were five or six

deaths a week from beatings or starvation.

John Joseph Lule, aged 34, had a scar across his throat and his right eye was a milky-white blank. He said he has been arrested eight months ago and taken to Bombo Barracks where he had been beaten and left for dead. He said he had seen more than 100 people die there, mostly beaten, or simply starved to death.

Most of the prisoners were political detainees from the Democratic party, who had been held without trial. The prisoners said that more than 100 members of the Uganda Freedom movement, a small guerrilla group, had not been released.

While hands played, and a vast crowd gathered in the city square, the men and 44 women, arrived in lorries and buses

from the prison, punting the air, singing and chanting.

There were shrieks of laughter and joy as they were reunited with relatives and friends, and the day gradually turned into a party rally.

In marked contrast, upon the dais sat Mr Paulu Muwanga, the Prime Minister, who was Vice-President and Minister of Defence in the former government. He sat stony-faced and alone for nearly two hours waiting for the ceremony to begin. One prisoner said of him: "Obote and Muwanga - they are the same thing."

The most important detainees released were Mr Balaki Kirya, Mr Anthony Seekweya, the editor of the party newspaper, and Professor Yoweri Kysimira the party's MP for Iganga, who had been

imprisoned for two and a half years.

Mr Kirya, a former close associate of Mr Obote, and a minister in his first government, was the leader of the freedom movement. He told how he had been living in Nairobi in 1982 when he was seized by Superintendent Nafula of the Kenyan special branch and handed to the Uganda army at the border.

Addressing the detainees, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, the new Minister for Internal Affairs and the Democratic Party leader, said he hoped the release marked the first signs of a wind of change in relations between the Government and the people in the field of human rights.

Incomplete peace. Jinja murders, page 4

Pop star rescued in Fastnet gales

By Michael Hursnell
Simon Le Bon of the pop group Duran Duran was rescued in heavy seas off the Cornish coast yesterday when his £1 million yacht capsized during the Fastnet Race.

The yacht's crew of 24 were rescued from a Force 8 gale by a Royal Navy Wessex helicopter backed by a lifeboat.

However, Le Bon, aged 26, was among the six saved by a Royal Navy diver after getting trapped in an air pocket in the hull of the 77ft yacht Drum of England.

The accident, in which the keel broke off, happened three miles south-east of Falmouth in Gernans Bay, Cornwall.

It was the most disastrous Fastnet race since 1979 when a vicious storm in the southern Irish Sea claimed 15 lives.

Since the start at Cowes on Saturday more than 90 yachts have retired because of the atrocious weather conditions, including 16 competing for the Admiral's Cup for which the Fastnet is one of five races. At least 12 yachts had broken masts.

A spokesman for the Royal Ocean Racing Club, the race organizers, said last night that of the 236 yachts that started a large number were seeking shelter along the Devon and Cornish coasts.

The Drum of England rescue was carried out by a Wessex helicopter from 771 squadron, RNAS Culdrose.

Petty Officer Aircrewman Larry Slater, who saved eight crew from a yacht in the 1979 Fastnet disaster, said: "When we arrived there were 18 people sitting on the hull. I jumped in and asked them if everybody was accounted for."

They said six were still inside. I went underneath to find all six inside an air pocket. I told them I would go to fetch escape equipment to help them out."

But a failure of emergency breathing equipment forced him to tell the six men they would have to hold their breath while he led them out one by one through the rigging."

The helicopter ferried 20 of the crew, to a cliff-top at Portscatho while the other four were taken on board the lifeboat. They were treated for shock and minor injuries at hospital in Truro.

The skipper of Drum of England, Skip Novak, said after his rescue that the yacht was hard on the wind on port tack in 35 knots true wind speed (force 7-8) in a rough sea. Of the total crew of 24, 12 were below and he was at the chart table.

"Suddenly there was a loud bang and the yacht rapidly lifted to starboard, the hull virtually rolling over upside down. Those who could scrambled out of the hatchways."

He counted 18 on the hull or in the water. Contact was then

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Japanese biological research atrocities claimed

British PoWs tell how they were germ lab 'guinea-pigs'

Two former British prisoners-of-war yesterday described how they were used as "guinea pigs" in experiments carried out by a team of Japanese doctors at a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp in Manchuria. The men were among 100 British PoWs who spent three years during the Second World War at the Muk Den camp, 350 miles north of the notorious Japanese chemical and biological warfare laboratories at Ping Fan, Manchuria.

Mr Jack Roberts, aged 65, a retired research scientist from Bedford, Hertfordshire, and Mr Arthur Christy, aged 64, from Brynair, North Wales, who served 30 years in the British Army, said they received numerous injections and had blood and faeces tests taken during late 1942 to 1945 at Muk Den.

Mr Roberts, a sergeant at the time working in the camp hospital, said he was told the experiments on him and other British and Australian PoWs were for "medical research".

"We were given injections and told they were inoculations

for tetanus and other diseases. We were also given injections and told the injections were vitamins," Mr Roberts said.

Mr Roberts, who appears in the TVS film to be broadcast tomorrow about Japanese wartime atrocities by members of the chemical and biological warfare unit, codenamed "Unit 731", claimed he did not know that such a unit existed until a few months ago.

"All I know is that a team of strangers, supposedly doctors and scientists, came to Muk Den. They carried out experiments on us and they left," Mr Roberts said in London yesterday.

The film claims that members of Unit 731 visited the Muk Den camp to carry out tests on dysentery and malnutrition.

"I managed to avoid some of the injections because I didn't trust Japanese vaccines," Mr Roberts said.

In the film, shown in the Press yesterday, Mr Roberts told how he remembered prisoners being measured with calipers and bodies being dissected by visiting Japanese scientists.

"It was pretty obvious to me that we were being used as guinea-pigs for some reason that we were not aware of and that we hadn't been told about," he says in the film.

Yesterday he said he still did not know whether the "strangers" who came to the camp were from Unit 731.

Mr Roberts said he contracted tuberculosis at the camp and had "fairly normal health" until about 10 years ago, when he suffered a stomach haemorrhage.

Thirteen hundred American PoWs arrived at Muk Den at the same time as them, but Mr Roberts said the Americans were weak and in a bad way.

"They were sent in hell ships from Manila - 400 died in the first winter from the severe cold and lack of food."

However, Mr Christy said Muk Den was a "holiday camp" with better living conditions than in most camps.

"We were given some rice and blankets, unheard of in some camps. We wondered why we had better conditions although the camp itself was still terrible."

Yesterday, Mr Christy, a father of five, said he saw Japanese doctors removing the internal organs from the bodies of the American PoWs who died in the first winter. "We were told it was for research," he said.

"We had our suspicions... we knew that some sort of research was going on, but what?" he said.

He said he had 19 injections during three years at the camp and countless blood and faeces tests. "We still don't know whether we were experimented on by the Unit 731."

What was in the injections they received also remained a mystery. Mr Christy, who retired from the British Army as a sergeant, suffered a "collapse" 15 years ago and has not worked since. "I collapsed totally at home in England," he said.

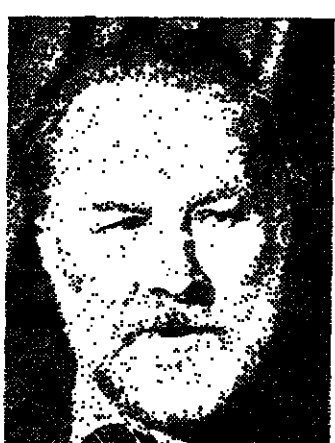
He said 10 comrades, all former PoWs at Muk Den, had said they suffered a similar collapse.

Major Robert Peaty, who was the senior British officer at Muk Den, said from his home in Winchester yesterday, that he knew that a Japanese team had visited the camp, as described by Mr Roberts and Mr Christy.

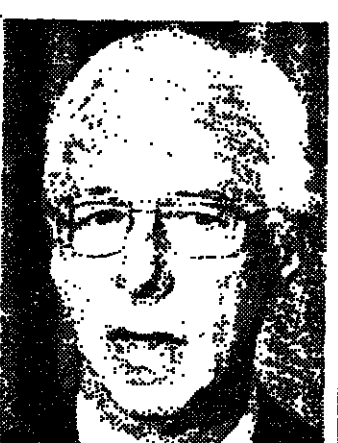
But Major Peaty said he did not know that a Unit 731 existed. "The first I heard about Unit 731 was during the past few months," he said.

Major Peaty kept a diary at the camp and extracts from the diary will be used in a book about Muk Den by British PoWs.

In the diary he lists a number of tests of the prisoners' blood and faeces. He remembers that the Japanese did not wish to discuss the tests and made it obvious that he would not be welcome to pry into the tests.



Arthur Christy, suspicions



Jack Roberts had injections



Robert Peaty, who kept notes

An image rather forgotten

From Hikaru Kerns Tokyo

Atrocities committed by the Japanese during the Pacific war have been tersely and reluctantly acknowledged at official levels and omitted or grossly underplayed in educational textbooks. New evidence and allegations are aired in the Japanese Press, but the topic appears to be extremely unpleasant here and still not a part of the Japanese image of themselves.

Some of the opposition parties whose early members suffered at the hands of the pre-war or wartime governments have raised the issue of atrocities in parliament. A book about Unit 731 and its bacteriological experiments on prisoners in Manchuria was a best seller. Perhaps as might be expected, the author was threatened by rightist groups.

One surprisingly frequent reaction here to the matter of atrocities is that "not enough" is known about what happened, even during the infamous attack on Nanking, to warrant full acceptance of foreign charges of barbarous conduct.

This view has been privately repeated by a number of Japanese officials and might be the cause of occasional crude blunders such as the attempt several years ago to alter references to the China invasion in educational textbooks.

TVS defends approach to Howe

The producers of a television documentary about Japanese wartime atrocities yesterday defended their decision to send a tape of the programme, to be screened on independent television tomorrow night, to the Foreign Office.

The film, produced by TVS and entitled *Unit 731 - Did the Emperor Know?* claims thousands of prisoners of war died after they were used as "human guinea pigs" at a Japanese biological warfare research centre in Manchuria in the 1940s.

Lord Boston Faversham, chairman of TVS, said Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, a copy of the widely advertised film, "in the light of the furor that followed the showing of the film, *Death of a Princess* five years ago".

Mr Greg Dyke, director of programmes at TVS, said in London.

Diplomatic rupture with Saudi Arabia came after the screening of the ATV film, *Death of a Princess* in 1980, and the company was later criticized for not informing the Foreign Office.

"In no way were we asking the Foreign Office to comment. In no way were they given any opportunity to censor the programme," Mr Dyke said. "A copy of the film was sent as a courtesy and for no other reason."

More than two years of research went into making the film which identifies leading Japanese scientists and doctors responsible for experiments on prisoners of war at the research centre in Manchuria, in Japan-occupied north east China.

The decision to send a copy of the 55-minute film, which also alleges a cover-up by the Americans of the atrocities, was taken on July 29 by the ten members of the board of TVS, the independent television company headed by Lord Boston.

The political rumpus over the BBC *Real Lives* documentary about Northern Ireland was widely reported the same day.

It is believed TVS were nervous about offending Japanese feelings, and in the light of the BBC Northern Ireland furore and the Saudi Arabian action taken on the *Death of a Princess*, took a cautious path by sending a copy to the Foreign Office.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said yesterday: "We looked at the film and sent it back. We were not asked to give



Colonel Sanders, who made deal

a comment. Lord Boston sent an unsolicited copy of the film to Sir Geoffrey."

Mr Peter Williams, the producer, who is also head of documentaries at TVS in Southampton, said yesterday that it was a simple courtesy to the Foreign Office.

"We wanted to avoid a repetition of the criticisms which faced ATV after the showing of *Death of a Princess*," Mr Williams said. He made the film to bring to light important questions including to what extent Emperor Hirohito was aware of the terrible secrets at the warfare laboratory, and the secret amnesty arranged by American Colonel Murray Sanders for the US Commander in Japan, General Douglas MacArthur.

The film claims that Japanese scientists in charge of the human experiments were freed without punishment after a "remarkable deal" was struck between Japan and the United States.

Up to 10,000 of those researchers and scientists who worked at Unit 731, the codename for the germ warfare centre, have since slipped back into life in Japan and kept their mouths shut about what they had done and seen, the programme claims.

Colonel Sanders recounts in the film how he was sent to Japan after the war to find out what the Japanese had achieved in their biological warfare experiments. Later a deal was sealed to grant Japanese scientists and researchers immunity in return for information

about the programme.

That committee has been examining the accounts of BSC which showed that the year ending last March produced the best operating results since 1976-77, in spite of a sum of £180 million allowed for as the cost to BSC of the miners' strike. But for the strike, BSC would have recorded an operating profit of £40 million.

The total loss for the year, however, was £409 million, taking into account the cost of the miners' strike, £103 million for ending an expensive iron ore contract in Canada and £39 million in redundancy payments.

The past five years, since Mr MacGregor was appointed and then went on the NCB, have seen BSC's workforce reduced from 100,000 to just over 64,000, and productivity more than doubled.

Mr John Prescott, Labour spokesman on trade and industry, who described the payment as "for deindustrializing Britain", likened it to the Romans paying Attila the Hun for sailing home.

Supporters of Mr John Edmonds, the General and Municipal and Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union's national public services officer, say they are increasingly confident that he will become the union's next general secretary. Some even claim that he could poll more than half the total votes cast in the three-candidate race.

Analysis of the voting, in the ballot which closes on August 22, has been even more hotly debated than usual. Supporters of Mr David Warburton, the union's national officer for chemicals, saying he is ahead on the votes cast.

The election is likely to be the last to be carried out under the union's block branch system where those who attend the branch meeting cast the votes for the whole membership.

The candidates show little variation in personal political attitudes since all have been broadly identified in the past with the centre right of the Labour movement.

Many British children receive nothing from 11 years of schooling, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

He added that almost half the country's children receive little benefit from their compulsory education and that even the brightest pupils are not stretched to full potential.

He told the magazine *Options*: "Many of our average and below-average children seem to receive no perceptible benefit from 11 years of compulsory education."

Sir Keith stood by his earlier claim that 40 per cent of pupils receive little from education. He said: "I am judging not just by examination results, but in terms of behaviour and what seems to be reflected in a sense of wonder, in the sense of curiosity, that is born in practically all of us and which should be enhanced, not quelled, by the education process."

Spending more on education was not the answer, he said.

The new school year starts this week in Scotland, and the Educational Institute of Scotland disclosed yesterday details of how it will implement its strict work-to-rule.

The institute issued a list of activities to be boycotted including school fund raising, trips, educational visits and out-of-hours staff meetings.

In a statement to its 40,000 members, the union said: "From the start of the session, members should adopt a minimalist approach to their contractual duties. Any activity which is not clearly contractual should not be undertaken."

In practice, this means all activities outside the normal school day should cease, the union said.

MacGregor fee could be £1.1m

By John Winder

A payment of between £500,000 and £1,150,000 to Lazard Freres, for loss of the services of Ian MacGregor when he became chairman of The British Steel Corporation, is expected to be announced shortly.

A committee led by Mr John Gardiner, chief executive of the Laird Group, an independent chairman has been studying the BSC accounts since they were published last month, to set the figure for the final payment.

Under the agreement payments are linked with BSC's performance under the chairmanship of Mr MacGregor.

The first payment, linked to the accounts for the year ended March 1984, should have been paid about this time last year, in the middle of the miners' strike and was deferred.

Now the Department of Trade and Industry is faced with making a single payment in respect of last year and this year, only weeks after the furore over pay in the top sector of the Civil Service.

Lazard has already received £675,000, paid at the start of Mr MacGregor's appointment to BSC. Mr MacGregor does not receive any of the money direct, but would benefit as a "limited" partner in the American firm.

When Mr MacGregor was appointed, Sir Keith Joseph, then Secretary of State for Industry, announced that the linked payments would be decided, within the range nil to £1,150,000, by a committee of five.

That committee has been examining the accounts of BSC which showed that the year ending last March produced the best operating results since 1976-77, in spite of a sum of £180 million allowed for as the cost to BSC of the miners' strike. But for the strike, BSC would have recorded an operating profit of £40 million.

The total loss for the year, however, was £409 million, taking into account the cost of the miners' strike, £103 million for ending an expensive iron ore contract in Canada and £39 million in redundancy payments.

The past five years, since Mr MacGregor was appointed and then went on the NCB, have seen BSC's workforce reduced from 100,000 to just over 64,000, and productivity more than doubled.

Mr John Prescott, Labour spokesman on trade and industry, who described the payment as "for deindustrializing Britain", likened it to the Romans paying Attila the Hun for sailing home.

Supporters of Mr John Edmonds, the General and Municipal and Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union's national public services officer, say they are increasingly confident that he will become the union's next general secretary. Some even claim that he could poll more than half the total votes cast in the three-candidate race.

Analysis of the voting, in the ballot which closes on August 22, has been even more hotly debated than usual. Supporters of Mr David Warburton, the union's national officer for chemicals, saying he is ahead on the votes cast.

The election is likely to be the last to be carried out under the union's block branch system where those who attend the branch meeting cast the votes for the whole membership.

The candidates show little variation in personal political attitudes since all have been broadly identified in the past with the centre right of the Labour movement.

Many British children receive nothing from 11 years of schooling, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

He added that almost half the country's children receive little benefit from their compulsory education and that even the brightest pupils are not stretched to full potential.

He told the magazine *Options*: "Many of our average and below-average children seem to receive no perceptible benefit from 11 years of compulsory education."

Sir Keith stood by his earlier claim that 40 per cent of pupils receive little from education. He said: "I am judging not just by examination results, but in terms of behaviour and what seems to be reflected in a sense of wonder, in the sense of curiosity, that is born in practically all of us and which should be enhanced, not quelled, by the education process."

Spending more on education was not the answer, he said.

The new school year starts this week in Scotland, and the Educational Institute of Scotland disclosed yesterday details of how it will implement its strict work-to-rule.

The institute issued a list of activities to be boycotted including school fund raising, trips, educational visits and out-of-hours staff meetings.

In a statement to its 40,000 members, the union said: "From the start of the session, members should adopt a minimalist approach to their contractual duties. Any activity which is not clearly contractual should not be undertaken."

In practice, this means all activities outside the normal school day should cease, the union said.

Grants minor factor in new business

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

More than 70 per cent of those starting businesses with the help of the Government's £11 million Enterprise Allowance Scheme would have done so even if they had not had a State grant, according to a survey carried out for the Manpower Services Commission.

The internal survey found that only 27 per cent of those asked would not have established their enterprise without the £1,000-a-year grant paid under the scheme. A total of 42 per cent however said that they were encouraged to set up their businesses earlier because of the scheme.

The scheme, which provides matching grants to unemployed people who have £1,000 to start their own business was recently expanded for 1985-86 to increase the weekly rate of entrants from 1,000 to 1,250. By the end of April, 79,820 people had participated in the scheme since August 1983.

Although the figures suggest a substantially higher "dead-weight" component than the MSC would like, the figures take no account of whether businesses started without the grant would have lasted as long.

The survey, which was presented to the last meeting of the MSC's Special Measures Advisory Group, says that 85 per cent

of people starting up businesses with EAS help lasted for at least the 12 months in which the grant was paid. Of these, 86 per cent were still in business three months later.

It is also possible that some respondents were reluctant to admit that they started their businesses only because of the help available under the EAS. Nevertheless the figures are likely to be used by opponents of the scheme to suggest that it is having only a limited impact on easing unemployment.

The survey found that an average of 24 full-time jobs and 44 part-time jobs were created for every 100 businesses started. Sixteen per cent of the firms expected to take on additional workers within the next six months.

The report, the most detailed yet to emerge on the EAS, shows that 11 per cent of those who started small businesses under the scheme were women, while 72 per cent of businesses were operated by people aged between 18 and 44. The proportion of those entering the scheme who had been without a job for more than a year was 28 per cent.

The most common activity undertaken by businesses helped under the scheme was "building and maintenance related activities" (15 per cent).

Mr Roger Scruton, editor of the right-wing quarterly, *Salisbury Review*, is claiming libel damages against the BBC, saying a programme broadcast last May entitled "Assignment: Right Wing Revolt" suggested he was a fascist.

Child protection

Milkmen are to deliver 26,000 leaflets in the Greater Manchester area telling people what to do if they witness acts of child abuse, it was announced yesterday by the Childwatch organization.

Domino men dead

A police search ended on Saturday when divers found an estate car submerged upside down in Leith dock, in Edinburgh, with five men missing after a dominoes match on Tuesday night inside - all dead.

Jousting victory

An English jousting team beat France yesterday in the first international jousting tournament to be staged since 1520 after four days of tournament at Chillingham Castle, Kent.

Fire at Harrods

Fire in two unoccupied rooms badly damaged part of the fifth floor of Harrods, Knightsbridge, on Saturday. The cause of the blaze is being investigated.

Barn restoration

Hales Hall Barn, Norfolk, built 500 years ago, is to be restored at a cost of £100,000. It is believed to be the oldest and biggest barn of its kind in Britain.

Writing ban

Wales Health Authority in Wales has forbidden its employees to write to MPs or the Press on health service issues, unless given permission.

Sinn Fein councillors may be restricted

From Tim Jones Belfast

The Government is examining ways of keeping Sinn Fein councillors off official bodies, such as the health and education boards in Northern Ireland.

Throughout the province, unionist councillors are incensed at having to share council chambers with Sinn Fein members who say that they believe firmly in the philosophy of "ballot box in one hand and Armalite in the other".

Government has no intention at this stage of making Sinn Fein a proscribed organization, in spite of demands from the unionists.

Mrs Thatcher said recently that so long as Sinn Fein was not an organization engaged primarily in terrorism, the Government believed that neither democracy nor the fight against terrorists would be helped by making the movement illegal.

"Indeed, proscription would be seen by many as fundamentally undermining the principle of free elections in the province, which is the basis for the union and the guarantee that Northern Ireland will remain a part of the UK as long as the majority there so wish," she said.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, has also said that he is not in favour of banning "We are, however, considering whether, with that in mind, we can distinguish more clearly between those who believe in constitutional means and those who don't".

Unionist leaders were angered last week when the Sinn Fein chairman of Omagh council entertained members of Noraid at a reception in the council chamber.

One local council which has tried to ban Sinn Fein by excluding them from all committees was told by High Court judge that only Parliament or the Government could enforce such exclusions.

In another council, Sinn Fein and Social Democratic Labour Party members are seeking legal advice after being barred by the unionist majority for refusing to sign a pledge condemning terrorism. An SDLP amendment condemning violence from either side was rejected.

Pit closure vote

Miners at Cortonwood colliery, near Barnsley, the Yorkshire pit where last year's miners' strike began, voted yesterday to put its proposed closure to the Colliery Review Procedure. About 700 men work at the pit.

Fire kills boy

A boy aged three was killed and his brother aged four badly burned when fire swept through their bedroom yesterday. Their parents and three other children were rescued from an adjoining bedroom in their flat in Larksare Road, Esher.

BBC libel claim

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The Times overseas selling prices

Australia \$25, Belgium 25, Canada \$25, France 25, Germany 25, Italy 25, Japan 25, Netherlands 25, New Zealand 25, Norway 25, Portugal 25, Spain 25, Sweden 25, Switzerland 25, Taiwan 25, Thailand 25, USA \$25, UK 25, West Germany 25, Yugoslavia 25

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Doubt cast on value of royal murals

The baroque murals uncovered in a royal house in the grounds of Windsor Castle, the discovery of which was made public only yesterday, may not be such a great artistic discovery after all.

A respected art historian and former trustee of the National Gallery has said that the wall paintings, by Louis Lignerre, "are marginally interesting to professionals, but are not the sort of thing to shout from the house tops about".

The murals were found nearly two years ago by men working on rotting plaster in the hallway of Frogmore House. They depict scenes of classical mythology from Virgil's *Aeneid*. They were painted in 1710, but soon after covered

over with distemper and another skin of plaster.

The find was made known only to a few selected experts, but yesterday a report in *The Sunday Times* disclosed

Sinn Féin
councillors
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Drug firms suggest curbs on Aids victims to stop spread of disease

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Compulsory screening of male and female prostitutes and legal measures against Aids victims may be necessary to control the spread of the disease, according to the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, which represents 150 drug companies.

Laws aimed at trying to ensure that Aids sufferers do not pass on the infection are being considered in Sweden. "Some such measures could also have a useful role to play in Britain", the association's director, Dr John Griffin, and the director of economic planning, Mr David Taylor, said in a letter to *The Times*.

"Screening of heterosexual and homosexual prostitutes for Aids virus antibodies should be introduced, for the sake of both their own health and that of their clients," they have said.

"If an appropriate system cannot be established voluntarily under present conditions then some new form of licensing may have to be introduced, even though such a policy option would be repugnant to some people."

Dr Griffin and Mr Taylor said it was vital to avoid any form of "victim blaming" and to maintain a "compassionate and sensitive awareness of the problems of people who may be carrying the virus". But they believed extreme measures may be required.

"We do not wish to be alarmist. But the new information now available suggests that the transmission of the 'new' virus responsible for Aids and associated conditions could prove to be a major threat to human health right across the globe, affecting all sections of the population."

"In societies in which the availability of drugs and vaccines for infectious diseases is frequently taken for granted, the implications of the above observations may not be widely understood."

"If the morbidity and mortality due to Aids is to be contained, it could well be necessary to take swift action in a number of controversial areas."

Dr Griffin and Mr Taylor suggested that Aids should be made a notifiable disease. They strongly supported the proposal that all blood donors should be screened for infection to ensure the safety of blood products.

General surveillance programmes would also be of value.

"Decisions in this area will affect the well-being of many individuals. The infection has a long latency period before manifestation and it is estimated that the number of Aids cases will double every nine months."

"There are today available reliable diagnostic products; but there are no vaccines for prevention and 'wonder drugs' for cure."

The government has already said it would be prepared to use powers to detain "dangerously infectious" Aids patients. Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said at a news conference in February that, because there might be "very rare and exceptional cases" where a patient was dangerously infectious, powers would be sought to detain him in hospital, or have him admitted to hospital.

But some doctors and scientists have become increasingly critical of the measures so far taken or announced by the Department of Health.

"The country is just sitting back waiting for half a million people to be infected, instead of the 10,000 or so we have at present", Professor Julian Peto, cancer epidemiologist at the Institute of Cancer Research in London, was reported saying in *The Observer* yesterday.

About 10 per cent of those infected are expected to develop the full acquired immune deficiency syndrome within two or three years. Of 196 Aids cases reported in Britain, 110 have died.



Children of British employees of Hoover, evacuated by the company to Ohio, US, during the war (above). And the same children (below) (minus the boy in the centre) in the same order outside the Hoover factory in Perivale, Middlesex, where a reunion was held yesterday. From left, Mr Peter Soundy, his brother Barry, Mrs Ruth Davis, Mrs Dawne Walters and Mrs Edna Price (Photograph: John Voos).



Britain top in home owning by under 25s

More young people are homeowners in Britain than in any other large industrial country, according to a survey from the Building Societies Association published today.

The high level of ownership was due, however, not to a desire by young people to buy property, but rather a lack of suitable rented accommodation.

The report, contained in the latest BSA bulletin, showed that in Britain 30 per cent of under-25s owned their homes. In Canada the comparable figure was 17 per cent, in Australia 23 per cent, in the US 19 per cent, in Holland 16 per cent, in West Germany 4 per cent and in France 7 per cent.

Figures for rented homes showed that among young people Britain was bottom of the table.

Among under-25s about 50 per cent rented their homes either from the council or privately. In Canada the comparable figure was 83 per cent, in Australia 72 per cent, and in the US 77 per cent. In West Germany the figure was 95 per cent, Holland 84 per cent and France 74 per cent.

The BSA said: "There is a very high level of owner-occupation among younger households in Britain simply because of the relative lack of availability of rented housing."

But it added that home ownership was not the ideal form of housing for young people, who tend to move more often and could end up paying high transaction costs.

"Also, people are likely to experience greater percentage increases in income when they are relatively young, and delaying house purchase for a year or two might mean that it is possible to obtain a much better dwelling than if one is purchased at a very young age."

Mr Mark Boleat, deputy general secretary of the BSA, said the recent inquiry into housing chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh had recognized the need for a market rented sector.

"This survey gives powerful evidence in support of this need."

Home birth 'safer than hospital'

The safest place to have a baby is at home or in a GP maternity unit, not in hospital, under the care of an obstetrician, a study has found.

Mrs Margery Tew, a research statistician at the Nottingham University medical school, who investigated a year's birth statistics, suggests that hospital death rates are higher whatever the level of risk of the birth.

Her study, published in this month's *Journal of the Royal College of General Practitioners*, compared baby death rates in hospital obstetric units with those in GP units and at home.

The results showed that "The perinatal mortality rate in hospital was twice as high as in GP units and home for births at very low risks." Even in the case of very high risk birth, the perinatal mortality rate in hospital was 163 for 1,000 births compared with 133 in a GP unit or at home.

Mrs Tew said: "There may be certain circumstances, or certain complications, where obstetric intervention is life saving, but these cases must be far outnumbered by the cases where intervention is not helpful."

GPs in pay wrangle on pill for under-16s

By Our Science Correspondent

Doctors who provide the contraceptive pill to girls under the age of 16 are being advised to refuse official requests for evidence of parental consent.

The advice has been issued by the British Medical Association after the decision by some family practitioner committees to withhold payments to doctors unless evidence is supplied.

The committees administer the contracts of general practitioners and are responsible for their remuneration. The decision of some FPCs has been taken in the light of the Court of Appeal ruling of the *Gillick* case.

That ruling outlawed a circular advising doctors that they could give contraceptives to under-age girls without parental consent, in exceptional circumstances. The Department of Health and Social Security has appealed to the House of Lords against that ruling, and a judgement is awaited.

Some FPCs in South Wales have been asking doctors for proof of parental consent before paying their claims.

"It is not the remit of FPCs to pass judgements on the clinical decisions of doctors, and they have no right to interfere with the relationship between doctors and their patients," Dr John Dawson, head of the BMA's professional division, said in a statement.

"It is essential that girls under the age of 16 can feel able still to go to their doctor for advice, and that they are not deterred by heavy-handed interventions by administrators."

Dr Bryan Davies, the BMA's secretary in Wales, said: "The committees are breaking the confidentiality between doctors and their patients by investigating each claim". He is writing to local medical committees which represent GPs in FPC areas, informing them that the committees have no authority to refuse to pay doctors.

Managers ask wrong questions

Managers in Britain are very poor at interviewing job seekers, according to a report today.

Too many think the purpose of interviews is to ask clever questions, test obscure pieces of general knowledge or intimidate the applicant, the industrial society said. Examples include:

- "What do you think of Geoffrey Boycott?", put to a young man seeking a managerial position.
 - "Should the Elgin marbles be returned to Greece?", asked of another young management hopeful.
 - "How many animals did Noah take into his ark?", put to a young engineer.
 - "When did you last cry?", put to a career seeker who replied to an advertisement for a departmental head.
 - "Name three oil fields in the North Sea", put to a young man seeking a position far removed from the oil industry.
- Miss Christine Wright, a specialist in communication skills, who carried out the survey for the society, said: "Amazingly, these are not questions from a school exam paper but some of the irrelevant points asked by British managers during the past 12 months."
- "Poor interviews are costing British industry and commerce millions of pounds a year. One major company recently took on and then lost nearly half its secretaries and support staff in just one year, largely as a result of poor interviews in the first place."
- The society is particularly critical of the panel system of job interviewing, where an applicant faces a number of interviewers.
- Miss Wright added: "People being interviewed by a panel just do not get a fair chance of putting their point of view. The system can also be most frustrating for members of the panel. One asks a question, gets an answer, prepares to follow it up and then is interrupted by another panel member firing in questions on a completely different subject."
- "Nearly all managers in every part of British industry, commerce and the public services could do more to improve their interviewing skills."

Drug-taking on Polaris denied

A Labour Party frontbench spokesman has demanded a full inquiry into allegations in *The Sunday Times* that Royal Navy submariners are taking drugs while on patrol.

Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for South Ayrshire and a spokesman on foreign affairs, who described the allegations as "extremely worrying" said yesterday that he was writing to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the Ministry of Defence at Faslane submarine base, Strathclyde said: "Never in the history of Polaris has there been any single known case of a submariner at sea taking drugs."

He said that two recent court martial findings of Faslane men for drug-related offences involved their time on leave away from the base.

In the newspaper report, two sailors, referred to as "John" and "Jim" and both ratings in Polaris submarines, admit to smoking cannabis on board and on shore. Both men, who are not known to each other and serve in different submarines, claim that there has been a recent increase in younger sailors taking the hallucinogenic drug LSD.

"Jim" put the figures of those using drugs in his boat at 12, with two using LSD, while "John" estimated that about 20 per cent of his crew "smoke (cannabis) or are into something either on board or ashore". He also pointed out that sailors on "speed" (amphetamines) while ashore get very depressed on patrol, and are usually forced to take drugs to lift their depression.

The submariners also claimed that the very closeness of life on board prevented sailors from "shopping" their mates.

Already this year, five submariners, based at the Faslane base, have been discharged the service for drugs offences, including the possession, supply and importation of cannabis, cocaine, LSD and amphetamine sulphate, with periods of detention.

At the American base at Holy Loch near by, random urine sampling to detect drug abusers during the past 18 months has shown a positive response in less than 1.5 per cent of tests.

Mr Foulkes commented: "In view of the success of this technique in the US Navy, I will also be asking Mr Heseltine about the possibility of introducing it into the Royal Navy."

TV rental firms set to offer satellite service

Television rental chains are to test consumer demand for equipment to receive satellite television broadcasts.

The small parabolic dish antennae will enable domestic users to pick up broadcasts transmitted by satellites over Europe.

The equipment costs between £1,300 and £2,000 but retailers aim to offer it for £1,000. Rental fees are expected to be £50 a month.

Mr Mike Aarons, sales manager of Satellite TV Antenna Systems, in Berkshire, says about 30,000 systems are expected to be installed by the end of 1986 if demand in Britain matches that in the United States and Europe.

At present 15 channels are available offering light entertainment, music, films and children's programmes.

Radio Rentals, DER, Granada, and Thorn EMI are among those planning to sell the equipment.

Airline chief in Atlantic boat record attempt

The Virgin Atlantic Challenger leaves New York today in an attempt to complete the fastest crossing of the Atlantic by boat.

Heavy seas, thick fog and late melting icebergs have kept the boat's nine-man crew ashore for more than three weeks, but they were given the go-ahead by weather forecasters at the weekend.

The boat will leave the Ambrose light vessel, outside New York Harbour, at 11am

British time and the aim is to sight the Bishop Rock light-house, off the Isles of Scilly, early on Thursday morning.

The record for the 2,949 nautical-mile crossing is three days 10 hours 40 minutes.

The crew of the 65ft cougar-built catamaran will include Mr Richard Branson, the Virgin founder, Mr Ted Toleman, the world power boat champion and Mr Chay Blyth, the round-the-world yachtsman.

Information service, back page



Mr Israel Ali and Mr Jilul Haque outside the Bromley Tandoori Restaurant attacked by an arsonist early yesterday (Photograph Harry Kerr)

Action call after fire attacks on Asians

An MP called on the Government yesterday to introduce a Bill to outlaw racial harassment after a number of fires in London which may have racial overtones.

Mr Harry Cohen, Labour MP for Leyton, where six Asians were injured in a house fire on Saturday, said: "This upsurge in what may be racially-inspired fires makes one think that there is an element of organization behind them, perhaps fascist groups."

"The Government must now urgently consider introducing a Bill which would empower local authorities to evict from their property tenants found guilty of racial harassment. In all too many cases, it is the victims of harassment who are forced to leave. The boot should be on the other foot."

Mr Cohen wants the Government to bring in a Bill early in the next parliamentary session modelled on his own Bill which failed last month through lack of parliamentary time.

Early last Thursday arsonists poured petrol over the front door of a flat in Bow, east London, and police saved the lives of an Asian family of nine trapped inside.

On Saturday night four people were injured in a fire at an Indian restaurant in Bromley, south London. The police suspect arson.

● An arsonist who has put burning paper through the letterboxes of houses in a quiet street struck for the fourth time early yesterday at a terrace bungalow in Coombe Drive, Rusridge, Gloucestershire, causing several thousand pounds of damage.

Football fans get round the drink curbs

The difficulties of banning alcohol at football matches were seen at Saturday's Charity Shield final between Everton and Manchester United at Wembley.

Travellers from Manchester and Merseyside were "dry" and any coach operator found with a licence on board the M1 faced losing his operator's licence. But the police could do nothing about fans drinking beer in streets near the stadium.

Off licences and supermarkets did a roaring trade with some supporters drinking three pints in a matter of minutes.

"It is not an offence to drink alcohol in a public street," a police officer explained.

Match report, page 18

Four ways to sail into a career.

There are a number of ways to gain a commission in the Royal Navy. As a Seaman, Engineer, Airtcrew, Supply & Secretariat or Instructor Officer. How you go about it depends largely on your age and circumstances when you apply. It could be as a schoolboy of 15, a student of 24 or even a graduate of 33.

What we are looking for right now are people with academic ability, potential leadership qualities and plenty of drive and ambition.

If you're a schoolboy, you can apply for a Scholarship or Reserved Place.

You will need to hold or be about to take your 'O' levels including English Language and Maths.

A Scholarship aims at a Full Career Commission, as a Seaman or Engineer Officer, and will reserve you a place at Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. It can also provide £1,500 towards your staying on at school for two years to take your 'A' levels. Even if you don't win a Scholarship, you may still be awarded a Reserved Place.

If you're still in the sixth form or if you've left school, you can apply for the Naval College Entry.

You will need at least 2 GCE 'A' levels and three 'O'-level passes including English and Maths (Engineers require 'A' levels in Maths and Physics) for a Full Career Commission, and to be aged between 17 and 23 on entry. For a Short Career Commission, lasting 8 years, you need at least 5 'O' levels and need to be aged between 17 and 26 on entry. After the Britannia Royal Naval College, Engineers train at the Royal Naval Engineering College, Manadon, to study for a BSc.

If you have a place or the promise of a place at a University or Polytechnic, you can apply for either a University Cadetship or a Bursary.

In all cases, the University or Polytechnic of your choice must be in the United Kingdom, and you should expect to graduate before you're 26. If you want to enter on a Full Career Commission, you could be offered a University Cadetship. In this case, you will receive up to £5,172 during the Officer training period of up to one year before college. Then £5,796, £6,420 and £7,490 for your three years in further education.

The Bursary is currently worth £900 p.a. on top of your grant and is tax-free. You can still apply even if you're already studying for your degree.

You will remain a civilian while you are at University, but will be required to serve at least a Short Career Commission after you graduate.

If you're an Undergraduate, or a Graduate with an acceptable UK Degree, you can apply under the Direct Graduate Scheme.

You can apply to join up to the age of 26 but, for the Engineering branch, you will need a UK-recognised degree which meets the academic requirements for Corporate Membership of a Professional Institution relevant to Naval Engineering.

If you have engineering experience you may join up to the age of 32.

If you have a degree in Engineering, Maths, Physics or Computer Sciences, you can apply to join the Instructor branch up to the age of 34.

You'll spend less time at Dartmouth than the non-Graduate entrant and you will start with the immediate rank of Sub Lieutenant.

Write now to Captain M.P. Grettton MA, RN, Department 625, Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BE.

Tell him which way of becoming a Naval Officer interests you. And give him a bit of information about your career to date and your qualifications, both present and expected. (For GCE 'O' and 'A' levels, equivalent passes are acceptable.) Or call in at your nearest RN and RM Careers Information Office today.

Normally you should have been a UK resident for the past five years.

ROYAL NAVY OFFICER

Liverpool: a city in disarray

Jobless blacks of Toxteth in conflict with the police

It has been a depressing year for Liverpool. Disaster and shame at Brussels, a spreading heroin menace at home, tensions in Toxteth, high unemployment and the uncertain outcome of the council's defiance of government spending policies. In a three-part series PETER DAYENPORT looks at some of the problems.

On the map leaning against the wall in Superintendent Jim O'Hara's office in the Admiral Street police station, the six beats that make up the Toxteth section are outlined, appropriately, by a thin blue line.

Since the summer of 1981 when three days of rioting left 700 policemen injured, the whiff of tear gas on mainland British streets for the first time and £11 million of property destroyed, the day-to-day job of policing the 20,000 mainly black population has remained highly sensitive.

There are few who would predict a recurrence of those violent days. For one thing police tactics and skills at handling mass confrontation have improved, not least because of the miners' strike. But there is no denial that tensions still simmer.

On three occasions this summer there have been incidents which could have flared out of control. Two weeks ago, up to 100 black youths fought with police trying to rescue a man attempting to recover his stolen motor-cycle from two young blacks, and later a police car chasing a suspected jewel thief was stoned as it entered Granby Street, just off the so-called 'front line'.

To many residents the incidents indicate a return to the heavy-handed, pre-riot police tactics, they accuse officers of over-reacting, and claim that, although the community police officers on day-by-day patrol in Toxteth may have changed, harassment and racial abuse from their colleagues await any young black who ventures out of the 'ghetto'.

Kensley Larrier, aged 24, is black and more moderate than many, but he says: "The police are prodding to see what will happen, to try to light the dynamite and once it's lit they stand back and say, 'I wonder why that happened'."

To many the millions in government money pumped into the area since the riots have brought only cosmetic changes. In spite of new house-building there are still some of the worst slums in the city, facilities are few and unemployment among young blacks is put by some at more than 80 per cent.

Mr. Alex Bennett, of the Merseyside Community Relations Council, said that in June the jobcentre covering Toxteth had more than 10,000 claimants chasing just 126 vacancies.

There are many opinions in Toxteth as there are difficulties, and anyone trying to assess accurately the mood of the place is almost bound to offend some section or other. Even the city council's plans to improve the

plight of the black community backfired.

Since Mr Sam Bond, aged 27, a former building surveyor in London, was appointed principal race relations adviser last December, over the head of local race workers, there has been a schism in the black community that he was meant to help.

He has been attacked in his office, Nalco members refuse to put through telephone calls to his desk or type his letters, and the Black Caucus, a pressure group, wants his post re-advised. It claims that he has no experience and was appointed because he would agree with Militant Tendency councillors.

Mr Bond, who claims that he is winning support in the black community, says that the caucus over-estimates its influence and is angry because its influence over the spending of

the race relations budget has waned with his appointment.

Supt Jim O'Hara, who sees difficulties ahead,

Supt O'Hara says that most people welcome the foot patrols, even if they do not speak out in their favour, but that there is an element who will complain about any kind of policing. "What they really want is no policing, so they can do just as they please."

However, he has sympathy for the plight of many of the young blacks. He believes that no more than 100 perhaps have committed anti-police views.

"There is a helplessness and a hopelessness among the youngsters in Toxteth. If you could say they would have a job in a couple of years then I could console them through, but there's nothing on the horizon," Supt O'Hara said.

"We're on the streets and we have to bear the brunt of the frustrations brought on by things over which we have no direct control, like jobs and housing. There are going to be problems here for the foreseeable future."

Tomorrow: The drugs problem



Mr Sam Bond, whose appointment created a schism in the black community, outside Liverpool Town Hall.

Delay in consultation to name Vatican envoy

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Pope John Paul II's visit to Africa and his subsequent grant of a break are expected to delay at least until next month the naming of a new apostolic pro-nuncio for London in succession to Archbishop Bruno Heim, who leaves next week after 12 years.

The Vatican has to submit a name in confidence to the Foreign Office for "agreement", which can be refused. As one of the main duties of the new pro-nuncio will be to submit nominations to Rome for future Roman Catholic bishops in Britain, this gives the British Government at least theoretical influence over the Catholic Church's future leadership in Britain.

Agreement was sought and granted for Archbishop Heim in 1982 when diplomatic relations were established with the Holy See, but he was already in post as Apostolic Delegate in Britain. British consent was not required for his original appointment in 1973, as the post was not then recognized.

Among possible successors mentioned in Britain are Archbishop Luigi Barbarito, now pro-nuncio in Australia; Archbishop Cordero Lanza di Montezemolo, now in Nicaragua; and Archbishop William Carey, a Canadian now in Japan. But the field appears to be wide open.

Spectrum, page 8

The Pope's lament for an Africa in distress



Newly ordained priests prostrate themselves before the Pope during an open-air Mass in Yaoundé yesterday.

Yaoundé (AFP) — The Pope yesterday expressed "deep sadness" over the continuing "bloody clashes" in South Africa, and called for an end to racial discrimination and violence in the white-ruled country.

The Pope, who arrived in the Cameroon capital on Saturday for a four-day visit as part of his tour of African countries, made the remarks during an open-air Mass before an estimated 200,000 people.

"In this island of peace (Cameroon), how can one forget those who are in distress?" he asked.

"I am thinking particularly of the numerous victims of the new bloody clashes which have occurred in the past few days in South Africa, and which are a cause of concern for all of Africa and the entire world."

"Let God welcome all those victims to his peace. Let him inspire wisdom, just behaviour, a feeling of respect for the dignity of others and the will to peace in all," he said.

This was necessary "so that all have discrimination against men, and all violence may end," the Pope added.

After meeting members of the clergy, the Pope stressed Church leaders' responsibilities "faced with a technical civilization where religious feelings are flagging."

After touring Cameroon, the Pope is due to travel to Zaïre on Wednesday where he will carry out the first beatification ceremony conducted in Africa — that of a nun who was killed by guerrillas in 1964.

● NAIROBI: Ten thousand Christians filled an open-air stadium yesterday when scores of cardinals and bishops led an open-air Mass to inaugurate the International Eucharist congress which is being attended by Roman Catholic pilgrims from around the world (Charles Harrison writes).

The week-long congress, on the theme of the Eucharist and the Christian family, will reach its climax next weekend when the Pope will participate in the closing ceremonies.

Sarney on visit to Uruguay

From Sue Branford, São Paulo

Senhor José Sarney, Brazil's President, left yesterday for a three-day visit to Uruguay. It is his first trip abroad since becoming President in April.

In his message to Uruguayan, released on Friday, President Sarney emphasized the common characteristics of the two countries. Both returned to democracy earlier this year, after a long period of military rule.

Both countries are struggling with heavy foreign debts and high rates of domestic inflation, and both are attempting, despite difficulties, to resume economic growth after years of severe recession.

Senhor Sarney and Señor Julio María Sanguinetti, the Uruguayan President, are expected to discuss further economic collaboration.

They will be announcing the joint building of a dam to provide Uruguay with electricity and to irrigate 100,000 hectares of land on both sides of the frontier.

The presidents, both of whom have supported the Contadora peace plan, will also be discussing Central America.

A close aide to President Sarney said last week that the Brazilian Government was anxious to promote peace in Central America. It feared an escalation of the conflict, with any US invasion of Nicaragua creating a serious backlash in the rest of Latin America.

On Friday President Sarney signed a presidential decree banning the export of oil derivatives, arms and military equipment to South Africa. The decree, which also forbids cultural and sporting links, is largely symbolic, as trade in the banned products has declined to virtually nothing.

● LIMA — Peruvian President Alan García has accused US creditor banks of violating anti-trust laws and said they bore part of the blame for Latin America's debt problems, according to the official Andina news agency (Reuters reports).

TUC fears arrest of South African trade union leader

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

TUC leaders fear that a top South African trade union official may be detained when he returns home this week after his Johannesburg home was raided while he was abroad.

Mr Phiroshaw Camay, General Secretary of the Council of Unions of South Africa, gave a report last Monday to the TUC international committee on the South African crisis and is now in Geneva. He is due to speak to the TUC Congress in Blackpool next month.

Mr Camay, who addressed the TUC committee at its invitation, pressed for British unions to put more pressure on the Government and UK companies to withhold investment and technological expertise from South Africa.

The South African National Union of Mineworkers, which is threatening strike action from August 23, is the biggest union affiliated to the CUSA.

The TUC said yesterday it believed it likely that Mr Camay, who is married with two daughters, will be detained on arrival in South Africa.

Mr Mahlon Shikosa, CUSA's assistant general sec-

Full freedom for Mandela demanded

Any release of Mr Nelson Mandela should be "completely unconditional", his wife Winnie said yesterday in a telephone interview from South Africa with the BBC.

If her husband were to be released, he would probably "have to resume his duties", which were to "lead the people to freedom" at the head of the African National Congress.

Pressure for the release of Mr Mandela had put the South African Government in a difficult situation, Mrs Mandela said. "The jailers have become the real prisoners."

Questioned on the state of mind of Mr Mandela, and fellow prisoner Walter Sisulu, Mrs Mandela said: "From the moment they were jailed, from that very day, they have always known that they'd come back to their people and lead them to liberation."

Mr Camay, who has been holding talks with leaders of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels, was detained by police to return to Britain to address Congress next month.

Mr Norman Willis, General Secretary of the TUC, said last night he was "very worried" about what would face Mr Camay when he returned home.

His first concern would be to see his family when he arrived, Mr Willis said.

"I am sure that Congress would want to hear at first hand from him about the problems facing black working-people in South Africa and what trade unionists can do to help," he said.

Mr Moss Evans, chairman of the TUC's international committee, said the TUC would continue to support the independent black trade union movement in South Africa.

He said: "The South African authorities should be talking seriously to Phiroshaw Camay and people like him, who represent black people, about the abandonment of apartheid and the extension of political rights, not throwing them in jail."

Ugandan guerrillas want equal power

Peace equation is incomplete

From Richard Dowden, Kampala

Even the soldiers are talking of peace. Guerrillas are keen to begin negotiations, and there is no doubt that the new government wants a deal with them. Talks are scheduled in Arusha, Tanzania, tomorrow, but the equation does not yet add up.

The guerrillas — the National Resistance Army — are mostly people from the west of the country led by the former Defence minister, Mr Yoweri Museveni, who is demanding equal shares in the ruling Military Council. Numbering 10,000 and 15,000, they are disciplined, idealistic and feared fighters who took to the bush after the 1980 elections were manipulated to give victory to Dr Milton Obote's Uganda People's Congress. They now control the west of the country, operate throughout most of Buganda.

The Acholi army leaders may have taken power, but they know they cannot run the country. They want a government of all parties and have succeeded in bringing together former Obote ministers and the Democratic Party leaders, and have gained the support of all the other small guerrilla groups and political parties.

Now that the DP has been persuaded to join the new Government, the guerrillas feel they have been left in the cold. They say there should be negotiations with the Uganda army leaders, with whom they want to share power before any administration is formed. The new Government, however, is merely offering them four seats in the Cabinet which will rule the country under the guidance of the Military Council until elections are held.

The choice facing Mr Museveni is whether he can afford to take less than half the ruling Military Council, or whether, if the talks fail, he can return to the bush and break the ceasefire. The crucial factor is whether, if talks fail, he can continue to count on the support of the Baganda now that Dr Obote is gone.

Many Bagandas are critical of him for taking so long to meet the new leaders and failing to capitalize on the widespread desire for peace. One observer said: "Everyone had got used to killing, abduction, torture and banditry. The coup gave hope that Uganda doesn't have to be like that."

There will have to be a lot of compromise at Arusha.

Some soldiers appeared to take this as a signal to begin their own celebrations — and were quickly joined by more armed troops. Residents said no attempt appeared to have been made to control the soldiers. Some of them held up motorists at gunpoint

led from the town into the surrounding countryside when daylight came.

The trouble appeared to begin after scores of former political detainees, who had been released from prison on Saturday, arrived in Jinja and were greeted with noisy celebrations by friends and relatives.

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From Susan MacDonald, Paris

Pressure on President Mitterrand and the French Government appears to be growing in the face of the onslaught of press accusations of French involvement in the sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland last month.

Although some of the allegations are wild, the consensus among the more serious media is that the Direction Générale de la Sécurité Extérieure (DGSE), a branch of France's security services, is linked in some way.

The Minister of Defence, M. Charles Hernu, under whose wing the DGSE lies, has

postponed two overseas visits — a private trip to Morocco planned for the end of last week and an official visit to Japan from August 10 to 20.

The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs cited "internal political reasons" as being the cause of the French postponement, while the French Defence Ministry cited "the need to study the European combat fighter plane dossier".

France's official radio service, France Inter, has stated that the two people under arrest in New Zealand and charged with murder and arson in connection with the Rainbow Warrior bombing are military personnel attached to the DGSE.

The two, known as Sophie-

and are said to be round the capital.

They brought about the crisis in the Army in which the Acholi soldiers, who make up the majority, felt they were taking heavy casualties merely to keep Dr Obote, who comes from the rival Langi tribe, in power. The Acholis, therefore, look over the Army and deposed Dr Obote in the coup of July 27.

The loser in the 1980 election was not Mr Museveni, who polled few votes, but the Democratic Party, the biggest in the country. The DP has its power base among the Baganda, the largest group in the country. The guerrillas have fought their war mostly in Buganda, bringing the most horrific reprisals from the Army on the villagers and leading most of them to support the guerrillas as well as the DP.

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Reagan takes a 23-day break

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan headed west to his ranch for a 23-day holiday yesterday, leaving behind strict instructions to White House staff to keep his workload to the barest minimum while he recuperated from cancer surgery.

Events, however, have an uneasy way of breaking into Mr Reagan's holiday schedule. His vacations are a sensitive issue. He is adamant about taking them and even more adamant about refusing to return to Washington unless he is absolutely must.

The White House became acutely sensitive to the ritual of waking the President with big news after failing to disturb him with the news in 1981 that US Navy planes had brought down two Soviet-built Libyan jets over disputed Mediterranean waters.

For all but four days Mr and Mrs Reagan plan to stay at Rancho del Cielo, the 680-acre remote retreat in the Santa Ynez mountains north-west of Santa Barbara, California.

During their brief absence they will dine with old friends in Los Angeles and will probably attend a California Republican Party fund-raising event. Mr Reagan also plans to see an allergist.

Those, anyway, are the intentions. Two summers ago Korean Airlines flight 007 was brought down by a Soviet pilot, forcing Mr Reagan — after some delay — to return to Washington.

The Soviet Union has shown a tendency to make nuclear weapons proposals while Mr Reagan is on holiday, forcing him to become embroiled in the day-to-day political manoeuvrings.

During another holiday he was preoccupied with a raging controversy over the taxing of unemployment benefits. The withdrawal of the Marines from Beirut occurred at the outset of another holiday and even this vacation was delayed because of the Lebanese hostage crisis involving TWA flight 847.

A White House official said Mr Reagan is "trying to take no work with him" — an official remark that is sharply at odds with the official position that the President will spend at least a third of his time working.

He has cancelled a visit to the aircraft carrier Enterprise on August 14 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of VJ Day and Vice-President George Bush will take his place.

Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said: "I think the President will take it slowly, recharging. I don't know whether he will get on a horse right off the bat. I think he will just play it by ear and do whatever he feels comfortable with."

Mr Reagan is booming in personal popularity. His health is no longer an immediate issue, although some Democrats are suggesting he might not be at his best during the November summit in Geneva with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

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Charter activists held in Bohemia

Vienna (AP) — Three prominent Czechoslovak dissidents have been arrested in Bohemia in an apparent attempt to stifle criticism by the Charter 77 human rights movement of the Soviet presence in Czechoslovakia.

Emigré sources identified the trio as Mr Vaclav Havel, Mr Ladislav Lis and Mr Jiri Dienstbier, all of them past or present members of the Charter 77 movement and said Mrs Dienstbier might also have been arrested.

Charter 77, one of the best known and most enduring human rights monitoring groups in the Soviet bloc, has increased involvement in the European peace movement in recent years.

Indian takes 89th wife

Delhi (Reuters) — A wealthy landowner from India's eastern state of Orissa, Udaynath Dakshinay, aged 61, has married his 89th bride, the Press Trust of India reported. Of the previous 88 wives, 57 either left or divorced him and 26 died.

Dakshinay, pledged himself to polygamy when his first wife left him 30 years ago, just two weeks after their marriage, the agency said.

Long paddle

Dzaoudi, Comoros (AFP) — An outrigger canoe has arrived on Mayotte Island near Madagascar after travelling 4,000 miles to prove that Madagascar could have been populated by Indonesians 2,000 to 3,000 years ago.

Heart man well

Amman (Reuters) — Mr Abdallah Muhammad Khalil, aged 23, the Arab world's first heart transplant patient, was sitting up, "extremely hungry and thirsty," 48 hours after having received the heart of a 26-year-old car crash victim in Queen Alia Hospital.

Island clashes

Manila (AFP) — Twenty-one people have been killed and 80 wounded in three clashes between Philippine government troops and communist guerrillas in the southern island of Mindanao, according to press reports.

Alps victims

Zurich (Reuters) — At least six people have died after sudden cold weather in the Swiss Alps, with five others plunging to their deaths while climbing the Matterhorn.

Nimeiry request

Khartoum (Reuters) — Sudan has asked Egypt to extradite the deposed President Nimeiry. The Egyptian constitution forbids extradition of political refugees.

Typhoon havoc

Seoul (AP) — Typhoon Kit has killed 10 people in southern Korea, destroying 112 houses and leaving 712 homeless.

Dissident freed

Warsaw (Reuters) — Mr Marian Jurczyk, aged 49, a Solidarity official, has been freed by police in the Baltic port of Szczecin after being held for 48 hours.

Minister stays

Frankfurt (Reuters) — Herr Martin Bangemann, the West German Economics Minister, said he saw no reason to resign over his missing secretary, who is being sought on suspicion of spying.

£54m fire bill

Ottawa (AFP) — British Columbia has spent a record Can \$100 million (£54 million), fighting 800 forest fires this summer. Twenty are still out of control.

Prize escape

Zurich (Reuters) — Two men who broke out from a Swiss prison announced their escape to a radio station in Lausanne and won the prize for the best listener's news item. The transmitter prize could not be awarded because the two left no address.

charge of the investigation, said the police could only regard the reports as media speculation.

Meanwhile, three crew members of the yacht, Ouvea, wanted on arrest warrants in connection with the Rainbow Warrior's sinking, are still missing.

Police said that the only items of evidence they had were a French-manufactured rubber dinghy found on a beach in Auckland Harbour several hours before the explosion on board the Rainbow Warrior, an outboard motor found on the seabed by police divers, the camper and a rented by the Turenge couple, and two white-painted 2½-litre oxygen bottles with French markings.

● AUCKLAND: New Zealand police said yesterday that they had received no formal advice from the French authorities concerning the involvement with military agencies of the couple facing murder and arson charges in Auckland. (AFP reports).

Detective Superintendent Alan Galbraith, the officer in

Bigger Jewish presence in Hebron demanded by settlers after knifing

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Israeli settlers in the occupied West Bank were yesterday calling for a stepped-up Jewish presence in Hebron after the knifing of a settler from neighbouring Kiryat Arba.

Mr Yaakov Reiner, aged 46, was stabbed in the neck, chest and upper arm by two unidentified attackers as he left a synagogue in the overwhelmingly Arab West Bank town on Saturday. He was taken to hospital, where he was "satisfactory".

Security forces on Saturday sealed the kasbah in Hebron and began a house-to-house search for the attackers. This continued yesterday, several

on Jewish settlements in Hebron during the past year was being interpreted by local Arabs as a weakening of Israeli resolve, encouraging a spate of anti-Jewish assaults ranging from spitting and personal abuse to violence.

The Gush Emunim settlements movement has appealed to Likud ministers to honour their long standing pledge to accelerate Jewish resettlement in Hebron, which had a thriving Jewish community until a 1929 massacre. There are fewer than 20 Jewish families there today, having infiltrated into the town's old Jewish quarter over the past decade as the spearhead of what they hoped would be a large scale Jewish return to Hebron.

But Labour ministers, including the Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, have consistently held that a big Jewish presence in the overwhelmingly Arab town would not deter violence, as claimed by the settlers, but would more likely encourage it.

Jewish settlement in the town, and elsewhere on the West Bank, has been virtually frozen for the past year, ostensibly as the result of cuts in public spending, which has so far prevented an open ideological clash on the issue between Labour and Likud within Mr Shimon Peres's national unity coalition.



Mr Khalil Ali Abu Ziyad in handcuffs before yesterday's court appearance

Court tells Rabin to justify deportation

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

A move by the Israeli military authorities to deport Mr Khalil Ali Abu Ziyad, an east Jerusalem bookseller accused of working for the Palestine Liberation Organization in the occupied West Bank, has been delayed.

The Supreme Court, responding to an appeal by Mr Abu Ziyad, has issued an interim injunction against any attempt to deport him, and has given the Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, three days to explain why Mr Abu Ziyad should be deported.

An expulsion order was served on Mr Abu Ziyad last week as part of the Israeli Government's tough policy in the West Bank. It was the first such order on a West Bank resident in more than five years.

In his appeal, Mr Abu Ziyad denied the military authority's charge that he was a leader of Mr Yasser Arafat's al-Fatah organization in the West Bank, or that his Jerusalem bookshop was a meeting place for al-Fatah activists. He said that the shop has been closed for more than two and a half years.

Explaining his political position, Mr Abu Ziyad, who spent 10 years in an Israeli jail between 1970 and 1980 on a security conviction, said he supported the idea of an independent Palestinian state, the West Bank and Gaza, co-existing with Israel.

Scepticism greets new wine code

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

Details of the Austrian Government's proposed new wine law confidently heralded as "the strictest in the world", have been published here.

A 25-point code will be presented to the Austrian Parliament at the end of the month and follows the seizure here and abroad of more than 15 million litres of Austrian wine doctored with diethylene glycol, a potentially lethal agent used in car anti-freeze.

The 25 points include the obligatory registration of all additives in bottles, tanks and barrels of wine, plans for more detailed labels, and the right of immediate access for inspectors to cellars suspected of containing doctored wine.

Inspectors will be able to seize accounts and call for local police help. There will be stiffer penalties for adulterating wines, and tighter rules on the issue of export certificates. Since the seizure of contaminated Austrian wine in Germany last month, wine exports have stopped.

The Socialist Freedom Party coalition Government has been

told by several spokesmen from the opposition People's Party that the code is "unworkable and over bureaucratic".

They have repeated their call, taken up by several Austrian newspapers, for Herr Gunther Haiden, the minister responsible for agriculture affairs who is at the centre of the controversy, to resign. Although Herr Haiden has refused to go, has had private talks with the Chancellor, Herr Fred Sinowatz, and speculation is rife that he may be replaced soon.

Several leading vintners also doubt the viability of Herr Haiden's 25-point plan, which would involve thousands of innocent wine-growers in costly and time-consuming paper work.

In a thinly veiled reference to these fears, the President, Dr Rudolf Kirschlager, said at the weekend that all Austrians, innocent or guilty, should be prepared for the "painful consequences" involved in restoring the country's international reputation.

Pacifists to try again

Mangua (AP, Reuters) - rebels during a truce last week on the San Juan River.

Another group of American peace activists plans to travel to the Nicaragua-Honduras border region next week, a representative of the Washington-based Witness for Peace organization said yesterday.

A Witness group claimed it has been taken captive for a day by Nicaraguan anti-government

troops killed 49 US-backed rebels in heavy fighting in three provinces this week, the Defence Ministry said.

Forty guerrillas had been killed in Matagalpa and Jinotega. Others have been killed in Rio San Juan province.

40 kidnapped from airline buses

Beirut gunmen release Christian hostages

Beirut (Reuters) - Shia Muslim gunmen demanding the release of a Muslim kidnap victim held about 40 Christian airline passengers hostage in Beirut for three and a half hours yesterday.

The chairman of Middle East Airlines, Mr Selim Salam, said the passengers were freed unharmed from hideouts near Beirut airport at about 12.30 GMT after he made contacts "with the people concerned".

The gunmen were seeking the release of Mustapha Hamadeh, a Shia held by militiamen in Christian east Beirut. "I don't know whether he has been released. But we got a call from the gunmen to collect our passengers at around 14.40 and we eventually got them free an hour later."

The Christians, including women and children, were in two buses when they were stopped near the airport in the Muslim-controlled western sector. Most, if not all of the hostages were Lebanese. They were forced at gun point into nearby streets.

Mr Salam said one bus was travelling into the city with newly-arrived passengers while the other was heading for the airport with people booked on flights to the Gulf and Africa. Both buses had MEA markings.

It was the first reported incident involving an airline vehicle since the launch of a Syrian-backed security plan for west Beirut on July 16, which included increased army and police patrols on the airport road.

Elsewhere in Beirut, shells and rockets crashed across the Christian-Muslim divide, killing three people and injuring more than 10, according to television reports.

At least six shells slammed into Christian and Muslim areas shortly after midday and a Christian radio station said 11 large rockets fell on east Beirut.

The bombardment, which broke a 12-hour lull in three days of fighting along the Green Line dividing the capital, was accompanied by concentrated sniping and sporadic rocket fire.

The clashes, some of the most violent in recent weeks, follow growing political polarization between Christian factions and a new mainly-Muslim opposition front launched last Tuesday.

The victims in yesterday's clash were all in a Shia Muslim area of the southern suburbs, the television report said.

On Saturday Mr Nabih Berri, the Shia Militia leader, made his strongest demand yet for the ouster of President Gemayel, saying that "either the regime dies or all of Lebanon will". Earlier rockets hit the presidential palace, but no one in the building was hurt.

Mr Berri said Mr Gemayel had received General Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli defence minister in his palace, but he did not say when the meeting took place. There were no previous reports of such a meeting.

Karachi ban on Bhutto ceremonies

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

The Government of Pakistan's Sind province is reported to have decided not to allow the body of Shahnawaz Bhutto, a son of the executed Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, to be brought to the family's Karachi home when it arrives from Paris.

Instead, it is expected to be flown straight from Karachi to the Bhutto's village home at Naudero in the interior of Sind, for burial in the nearby family graveyard.

The decision not to allow any ceremonies in Karachi, Sind's capital, and an opposition stronghold, is to prevent a possible public outburst against the Zia regime.

The body is to be brought to Pakistan in the next few days by Miss Benazir Bhutto, Shahnawaz's sister and Zulfikar Ali's political heir.

According to information here, the French authorities' inquest report on the death of Shahnawaz Bhutto in Cannes on July 18 is still not available to the family, which suspects foul play.

Yesterday General Tikka Khan, secretary-general of the Pakistan People's Party, said the Sind Government's 90-day ban on his entering the province to prevent him from attending Shahnawaz Bhutto's funeral was still in force.

Mr Pasha Khuro, Pakistan's Minister of State for the interior, has reportedly said there would be no bar on individual participation

Laos troops open fire on Thailand

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Laotian and Burmese attacks on Thailand in the past three days have caused casualties and damage to property. Thai military and civilian officials said.

They said that several hundred Laotian and Vietnamese troops, massed on the Laos side of the Mekong River border, had launched mortar, rocket and automatic rifle attacks. Other had fired from rafts on the river.

One Thai border policeman was killed, 10 houses destroyed and a temple and other buildings damaged. Hundreds of local people and tourists were evacuated from the area.

Thai forces returned the fire and exchanges continued yesterday for the third day.

Local officials sent messages across the river asking Laotian officials to stop the attacks which followed closely a recent flurry of diplomatic activity aimed at improving bilateral relations, soured for more than a year by a dispute over border territory.

Exchanges of letters by the foreign ministers of both countries and a visit to Vientiane by senior Thai officials have produced no positive results.

On Thailand's western border with Burma, guerrillas of the Burmese Communist Party entered Thai territory and destroyed a village. They threatened to destroy other villages unless 11 of their supporters are released by the Thais.

Doctors resist as legal abortions begin in Spain

From Harry Debellus, Madrid

The first two legal abortions in Spain were performed in a state-run hospital in the northern city of Oviedo over the weekend.

But strong resistance by doctors and some regional governments yesterday threatened to undermine the new law.

Volunteer medical teams carried out the abortions after staff gynaecologists at four state-run hospitals refused to do so.

Doctors said the child of one of the women might be born with the same mental deficiency as her other two children. The other woman was a drug addict with high blood pressure, and the pregnancy was considered a threat to her health.

Polls throughout the country

showed a large percentage of medical staff opposed to abortion. The medical association urged doctors not to comply with a Health Ministry order requiring them to inform their superiors in writing if they have conscientious objections.

In Santander the chief of the Cantabrian regional government's Health Department, Señor Félix Hinojal, said the ruling party there was against abortion, and a woman who requested an abortion had been advised to have the baby.

In the eastern region of Valencia, the head of the department of gynaecology and obstetrics at the state-run Piedad Hospital refused to consider an abortion for a woman who requested one.

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Sri Lanka negotiations resume today

Policemen killed by bomb as Tamils break ceasefire

From Richard Ford
Delhi

A second round of talks aimed at ending the communal strife in Sri Lanka begins today only 48 hours after the worst violation of the ceasefire on the island.

Tamil separatist guerrillas served notice on the Government and Indian authorities, under whose auspices the negotiations are being held, of their ability to continue attacks on the security forces when a landmine exploded near a police jeep in Saturday.

At least 14 people, including five policemen, died in the blast and a gun battle that followed in the town of Vavuniya in the northern province. The policemen died when a device on a tractor parked near the railway station exploded as their jeep passed.

"The policemen were going to pick up their breakfast and there was this unprovoked attack," said a senior government official in Colombo.

After the explosion, the Tamils opened fire and, in a brief gun battle with security forces, nine more people were killed. It is not known if the dead were guerrillas or innocent civilians caught in crossfire.

Local people said that later unidentified men, suspected of belonging to the security forces, set fire to some shops in the town.

The incident is the worst to

The Secretary-General of the Tamil United Liberation Front, Mr Appapillai Amirthalingam, says the Tamils are "ready to give up their demand for a separate state" and has appealed to President Jayewardene to act like a statesman and agree to grant full autonomy to the Tamils (Our Colombo Correspondent writes).

occur since a three-month cease-fire was agreed on June 18 and discussions began to reach a settlement on the ethnic conflict between Sri Lanka's majority Sinhalese community and the minority Tamils, based largely in the northern and eastern provinces of the island.

An initial round of talks in the Bhutan capital, Thimpu, failed to make progress, but since then the Indian Government has been exerting pressure on both the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil militants to be more flexible in their attitudes.

President Jayewardene said: "The talks won't fail. I am certain Thimpu is going to be a success. I want to settle it this time."

The President ruled out a merger of the northern and eastern provinces, and also said he would not make Tamil an official language.

He said: "I am going ahead

with devolution. If they don't like us, they can turn us out." This was a reference to the powerful Buddhist priests who are opposed to granting concessions to a Tamil minority.

The President said that the negotiations at Thimpu would end with the expectation that all violence on the island would stop. He was committed to a political solution, as there was no military one available, although the Government had a right to use violence in self-defence against terrorists also using violence.

With the delegations beginning talks this morning in Thimpu, India is warning in private that this may be the last chance for a peaceful resolution to the strife and that failure will cause bigger problems. It is expected that President Jayewardene's Government will produce modified proposals on devolution similar to those which he accepted last year but then withdrew suddenly under pressure from hard-liners in his Cabinet and the Buddhist clergy.

In response to Indian suggestions that his Government delegation should include politicians rather than legal and constitutional experts, the President has made the leader, his brother, Mr Hector Jayewardene, an ambassador and plenipotentiary with full powers to make decisions.



Students demonstrating during the weekend at the University of Chile's law school, near the junta's headquarters.

Elite security force guards Delhi MPs

From Richard Ford
Delhi

A big security operation has started in Delhi to protect hundreds of politicians and VIPs at the annual Independence Day celebrations on Thursday.

The unprecedented alert comes amid intelligence reports that terrorists are planning more attacks to follow the assassination of a Congress (I) MP and his wife 12 days ago.

Armed men from the National Security Guard, a force still being established, are in the capital to protect MPs.

The elite corps, dressed in dungarees and with semi-automatic rifles, has patrolled North and South Avenue, where many MPs live.

On one occasion the units also guarded the casualty ward of the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital while a backbencher had a routine health check. The force is to contain 5,000 men trained in anti-terrorist techniques. There is some unhappiness in the Army at the present deployment of the force as it was not conceived as a unit to be used on "routine" security duties.

However, because of fears of terrorism before Independence Day, the corps has been drafted to help 1,200 policemen and army commanders to provide protection.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi will for the first time make the traditional Independence Day speech from the ramparts of Delhi's Red Fort. As at recent Congress (I) celebrations in Madras, he will speak from a podium shielded on three sides by bulletproof glass. Security men will accompany him on an inspection of a guard of honour and the unfurling of the Indian flag.

Two die in Santiago anti-junta protests

Santiago (Reuters) - Two people were killed and more than 25 wounded in clashes between Chilean police and demonstrators protesting against the Pinochet Government, police and witnesses said.

Police said a man and a woman were shot dead over the weekend in southern Santiago, where protesters built barricades of burning tyres during a power blackout. They identified the woman as Aida Morales, wife of a police officer, but gave no more details of how the deaths occurred.

Two policemen were shot and wounded in the clashes, police said. Priests in the district reported 15 injuries caused by stones, buckshot or rubber bullets.

Police and witnesses said eight people were wounded in two separate incidents in which gunmen sprayed cars with machine-gun fire and two people were injured when demonstrators in Valparaiso, 80 miles from Santiago, set fire to two buses.

The protests erupted after police used tear gas and water cannon to break up a march on the centre of Santiago by about 1,000 people protesting at the police role in the murder of three Communists in March.

Police said about 190 people had been arrested in the protests in Santiago and other cities. The march, called by human rights groups and opposition politicians, had been banned under a state of emergency.

Helicopters hound guerrillas

Peasants suffer in fierce air war

In the first of two articles on the struggle for power in El Salvador, John Carlin reports on the fast-expanding air war.

El Salvador's American-supplied Air Force, easily the most powerful in Central America, has doubled in size in the last year, a decisive factor in what is widely perceived to have been the most damaging period for the left-wing guerrillas in nearly six years of civil war.

Salvadoran military chiefs, looking increasingly complacent about the way the war is going, delight in the knowledge that President Reagan plans still more deliveries of helicopters, bombs and combat aircraft.

But the Roman Catholic Church, to which most Salvadoreans belong, is less pleased. More rockets, bombs and machine-gun bullets are raining down on El Salvador, Latin America's smallest country, than ever before.

The Church, backed by international human rights groups, says that it is now not the guerrillas so much as civilians, mostly peasants, who suffer most from the air bombardment.

The formidable aerial threat has forced the guerrillas to break up into small fighting units, abandoning the sort of massed attacks against army positions that gave them so much success in late 1983, the one point in the war when the government Army seemed likely to collapse.

"The Air Force has obliged us to go on the defensive", a recently-captured guerrilla field commander said in an interview at army headquarters in San Salvador.

"With so many helicopters they can move to any part of the country very quickly. They're on top of you in no time at all."

Other guerrilla leaders, as well as Salvadoran and American military officials, agree that the government forces' new power in the air has in great part compensated for the Army's notorious sluggishness on the ground.

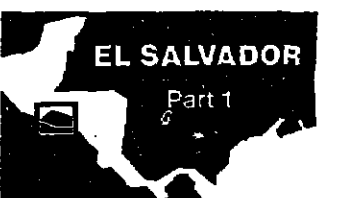
The Air Force has 43 combat "Huey" helicopters of the type used in Vietnam, six helicopter gunships and 21 planes with machine guns, rockets or bombs.

The Church, human rights groups and the guerrillas say the Air Force is more than just a military instrument, they contend that it has become an instrument of political terror, designed to drain the guerrillas of their civilian support in the countryside. The Government denies the claim.

"What the death squads did on the ground, the Air Force now does from the sky," says Senorita Maria Julia Hernandez, who runs the human rights monitoring office at the archbishop's office in San Salvador.

Senorita Hernandez gave as an example of "the aerial death squads", the case of a 35-year-old peasant woman killed last month by a rocket from an A-37 jet near the disputed town of Sacatepequez, 30 miles from San Salvador.

Later the same day, her brother, aged 45, was trucked down and machine-gunned to death by an army helicopter.



The Church says at least 100 civilians were killed in air attacks in the first five months of this year, while the number of refugees streaming into the capital from the war zones has been alarmingly high.

A British Jesuit who works with refugees said the reason people gave, again and again, for fleeing their homes was their fear of the Air Force.

Colonel Carlos Aviles, chief spokesman for the armed forces, asserts that "in the conflict zone there simply don't exist any civilians." His view is that if you live in a guerrilla zone you are there because you choose to support the guerrillas, an argument also put forward by the American Embassy and President Duarte.

But Senorita Hernandez points out that the Geneva Convention stipulates that the lives of unarmed civilians must be respected, whether they choose to live in a war zone or not, and independently of which side in the conflict they support.

Tomorrow: Economic strife

Craxi says terror threat to Italy now from abroad

From John Earle, Rome

The main terrorist threat to Italy now comes from abroad, particularly the Middle East, the Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, said in a weekend report to Parliament.

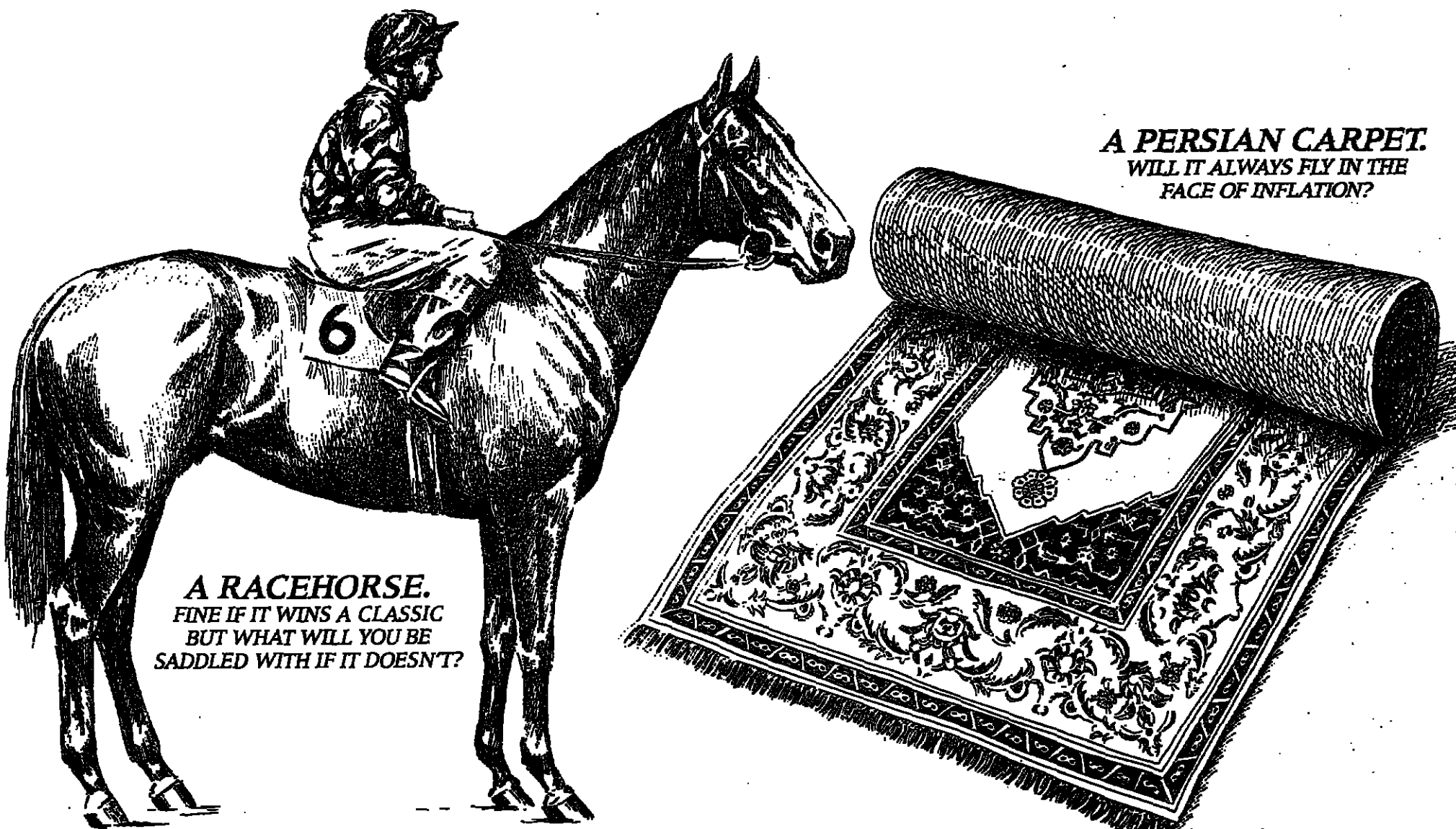
The Red Brigades were no longer in a position to mount a campaign comparable to that of the 1970s, though a nucleus remained and was trying to reorganize the left-wing organization, he said. They had links with so-called Euro-terrorism in other Western European countries, but more on the level of propaganda than of operations. The conclusions are drawn in a secret report the Prime Minister submits to Parliament every six months.

The most serious preoccupations have for some time been coming from international terrorism, for the possible extension to our country and on to the European scene of conflicts existing in certain geographical areas", Signor Craxi wrote. He cited the repercussions of the Iraq-Iran war, extremist

Arab threats against the United States and its allies, the internal Libyan situation, and the presence abroad of Libyan and Iranian exiles.

About 300 Italian terrorists, of left and right, were still at large and there were "signs of danger" in the apparent collaboration between Italian neo-Fascists and Muslim extremists. Italian prisons were holding 1,280 alleged terrorists, 1,100 from the left and 180 from the right. About 2 per cent of Italy's 57 million population were foreigners, but the report said that 4,168 foreigners were in jail - 10 per cent of the prison population. Last year, 18,974 foreigners were arrested and charged and 13,645 expelled.

The Red Brigades suffered a big blow with recent arrests, such as that in June of one leader, Barbara Balzerani, but the report added that when conflicts appeared to be an endemic phenomenon with limited potential in areas such as Rome, Turin, Lombardy and the Veneto.

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THE ARTS

'I finished the play just before it finished me' says Alan Bleasdale of *Are You Lonesome Tonight?*, his show about Elvis Presley which opens at the Phoenix Theatre in London tomorrow: interview by Martin Cropper

Making myths about a myth

When Elvis Presley died on August 16, 1977, a gross monument to junk food and self-medication, John Lennon commented, notoriously, "Elvis died the day he went into the US Army". When John Peel heard the news, live on Radio 1, he phlegmatically carried on with his scheduled programme, remarking that to rush to the record library for armfuls of old Presley discs would smack of necrophilia. When a third famous Liverpoolian, Alan Bleasdale, heard the news from a tearful cousin, his reaction was one of profound shock.

"I played his music day in, day out for days afterwards. I didn't know the full story at the time, the grossness and the terrible drug-influenced decline and what people were doing to him, and I suppose we thought of him as somehow immortal."

"When the so-called Gang of Four (Willy Russell, Bill Morrison, Chris Bond and myself) took over the Liverpool Playhouse in 1981, they asked me what I wanted to do. I said I wanted to do a play about Presley and I could see the other three looking at each other and thinking, 'Well, this'll finish his career'."

"I didn't start writing until May 1984 and finished it in September that year: a good six weeks longer than I usually take. I went deeper into myself than I'd ever care to go and I finished the play just before it finished me."

Part of the difficulty was that for the first time Bleasdale was writing about a real person, although he describes *Are You Lonesome Tonight?*, which opens at the Phoenix tomorrow, as "an imaginative

reconstruction about the last hours of Presley's life", and "a myth about a myth". Another difficulty was his awareness of the sensibilities of those people but there for whom Elvis Presley is a God. He shrugs off the ukase of Tod Slaughter, president of the British fan club, who has urged the faithful not to see the show. "I haven't had one item of hate mail, and that's quite astonishing. I've had great feedback from the fans."

"Elvis doesn't like you!" crows superfan Sid Shaw, proprietor of the memorabilia shop Elvisy Yours in Shoreditch High Street. Bleasdale, whose face normally rivals for solidity that of an Anglo-Saxon carving, assumes an expression which says "???" as he is shown the stigmatic evidence of displeasure from beyond the grave: anticipating the playwright's visit, the shop's water tank has sprung a leak.

"Elvis was such a powerful person," explains Mr Shaw, who sports a wig and an Elvis is King t-shirt. "In life and in death as well. A tree fell on his funeral cortege, and we've had things happen here too."

In pride of place among the shop's iconic gewgaws - socks, scarves, paperweights and playing cards bearing the name or likeness of the departed idol - stands a life-size bronze "sculpture" of Elvis in full Las Vegas drag.

"The man who did that became paralyzed," relates Mr Shaw, "and when we unveiled it the microphone was damaged. You probably know that Elvis always had problems with mikes." (Pause to re-run a video of the King testing half a dozen malfunctioning microphones.) "It's turned into a very quiet assurance you that something will go

wrong when the show opens in London."

Bleasdale admits that the one recurrent problem the show has had since it opened in Liverpool ten weeks ago has been with the microphones, though he remains tactfully unimpressed about superstitions: what fascinates him is the aberrant intuition of those who ape their idol's every last action. In bemused tones he recounts the true story of the English fan who got a job driving lorries, not because he liked it but because Elvis had once done so; hearing on the radio one day that Elvis had slapped his wife around, he drove home and slapped his wife around.

Bleasdale himself became an Elvis fan at the age of ten. "It's the humour of the man I've tried to capture in this play. He told a whole generation that carnal knowledge was a situation comedy. There was one particular look he had - a cheeky, sidelong smile - that I spent hours watching when I wasn't writing: some mornings my wife would find me asleep in front of the TV with the video freeze-framed on that look."

"If *Are You Lonesome Tonight?* succeeds it will be as a people's play - it wasn't written for the critics. I've gone for broke on this one."

It will be his first work to reach the West End. Four years ago, *Having a Ball* played at the Lyric, Hammersmith, but failed to transfer. "That was the best thing that happened to me," he can say now. "It made me grow up." That play has gone on to break box-office records in the provinces, with 55 productions to date and another opening in Belgium next month. "It's turned into a very quiet goldmine for me."



Alan Bleasdale at Elvisy Yours: stigmatic evidence of displeasure from beyond the grave?

Opera in the United States
Improbably Handel

Nearing its halfway point, this year's PepsiCo Summerfest reached an improbable musical climax when, for some fifty minutes, three Handel opera productions, at various stages of their runs, were playing simultaneously under one roof. But then improbability seems to have become the watchword for this adventurous festival of the performing arts, now in its sixth and most ambitious season on the campus of the State University of New York in Purchase.

Indeed the season opened with a peculiarly British celebration of America's Independence Day. In his first year as Summerfest director, the English-born Christopher Hunt programmed music by Handel (Water, Royal Fireworks Music) and fireworks by the British pyrotechnist John Decker. The thousands of Westchester County denizens who had obviously turned out for the fireworks roundly declared their independence of Handel from the start, so one should perhaps not have been surprised by the disappointing attendance at many of the opera performances that followed.

Even the festival's main event, a typically iconoclastic new production of *Giulio Cesare* directed by Peter Sellars, the 37-year-old director of the American National Theatre, had an indifferent attendance. Sellars, while professing in his entertaining annotations, to "detest updating as a rule", of course updates with a vengeance, to "one day in the unspecified near future". Cesare is "the unquestioned leader of a major world power", also coyly unspecified in the notes, though the presidential seal of the United States gives the game away immediately and none too subtly.

Nothing too outrageous yet: that comes in the first act's broad farcical strokes: Cesare entering with a stuffed dog, Pompey's severed head delivered in a hatbox. Cleopatra's Egyptian head-dress becomes pink plastic water wings, and so on. Sellars gets down to serious business at the end of this act and in the second, however, and (despite a return to farce at the end of the third) ultimately succeeds in developing credible contemporary characters.

The cast includes old Sellars hands, Jeffrey Gail, by far the most imposing and stylish of the festival's counter-tenors, as Cesare, and Susan Larson as Cleopatra. Lorraine Hunt-Likier, a memorable Sexto, Craig Smith, leading a good modern-instrument ensemble, maintains a sprightly pace. Similar in its deployment of such devices (but somewhat more standard, with the descending and ascending cloud and the airborne chariot), in its canny musical and dramatic pacing, and in its use of stylized gesture - but utterly dissimilar in spirit and purpose - was Nicholas McGegan's *Teseo*, transplanted from the Boston Early Music Festival and reviewed by Nicholas Kenyon on this page.

Also imported - and again, radically different from either of the other productions - was Andrew Porter's English-language *Tamerlane*, unveiled at Indiana University in January. With massive "pillars" of draped fabric, the stage setting was classically stark and elegant. The stylization took a grand scale - no so much in the gestures as in the stage action, with its severe simplicity and studied repetitiveness. What began coolly, almost as a slightly elaborated concert performance, grew inexorably more complex and animated, building finally to a climax of considerable dramatic force.

Alternative presentations of the other characters have mostly worked equally well. Raymond Smith, some nights, plays Mercutio with a lighter comic touch than the brash dazler Raffaele Paganini presents, and one would be pressed to find a preference between Matz Skoog and Craig Randolph as Benvolio.

Even what might be thought the ballet's weak point, a rather sketchy treatment of the crowd scenes, proves a blessing in disguise, because Ashton keeps them short and maintains his concentration on the characters who matter. His trimming away of many of the score's repetitions and his complete lack of bombast succeed in avoiding the overblown effect Prokofiev's music can sometimes make.

Freya Dominic has moved from playing the nurse (succeeded by a rosy-cheeked, likeable but slightly less substantial Anne Manger) to present a sympathetic account of Lady Capulet: the closeness of the family is one of the

John Percival

Television
Movingly ordinary

to be cherished - one might put it another way by saying that these badly shot amateur pictures did more than anything else to show up the phariseism of the "heroic" or "dramatic" films shown by the Nazis and their collaborators.

One of the most moving images was that of these 14 men and women grouped around a Christmas tree, when the star on its top strangely echoed the malevolent star shown upon their clothing on this occasion, nothing could remove the look of haunted resignation which was visible on certain faces. But the most enduring impression was that of the tenderness which they displayed towards each other in these circumstances - there was even a kind of exuberance sometimes, as if in their helplessness

they had become like children. Another relic from the last war was to be seen in Acceptable Risk (Channel 4), which concerned the dumping of radio-active material (apparently created during the Manhattan Project) in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania - the title of the documentary itself embodying one of those phrases which means only that no one knows the consequences of the action. On this occasion, the children who played actors in the literal waste-land were themselves laid waste, and there were some 67 cancers in the 45 houses close to the nuclear plant.

The inhabitants of Canonsburg are as much the victims of the atomic bomb as the citizens of Hiroshima or Nagasaki and, if there is a "moral" in this unhappy story, it is only that the nuclear bomb is a weapon which attacks those who wield it just as surely as those against whom it is aimed. In that respect, one of the most curious pictures was that of Marie Curie visiting Canonsburg, herself dying of leukaemia.

Peter Ackroyd

Promenade Concerts

BBCSO/Eötvös
Albert Hall/Radio 3

In this curious world of ours it is easier to make acquaintance with things Mozart wrote when he was eight than with major early works by even the most highly regarded of living composers, with the result that one has a kind of Emmet's experience of the recent past. One of the most notorious holes, as far as English music is concerned, was usefully filled on Saturday night when Peter Eotvos conducted the BBC Symphony in Britwistle's *Chorals*, which was written in the early 1960s, first performed in 1967, and thoroughly neglected thereafter.

It is not, of course, a dormant masterpiece: the conditions of orchestral composition, if one was a young composer around 1960, could hardly have allowed such a thing, since this was the period when textures had to be ceaselessly mottled, virtually eliminating all possibility of strong gesture. *Chorales* thus has more in common with the first orchestral pieces of Berio or Ligeti than it has with Britwistle's later music. Britwistle at the time even seems to have been aware of the problems of so much speaking, and his solution was to move towards a very much simpler statement in the shape of a massive but hiccupping chorale.

This is certainly original and striking, but it is not at all typical of Britwistle: one hears more of the later composer in

some of the short solos that tend to accumulate as the piece progresses, in the abundance of ticking machines in the percussion, and in the music's unwillingness to be budged from a single line of action. The manner and the goal may be alien, but some of the means are in place.

Lutoslawski's Third Symphony, conducted by the composer, provided a display of music where every last detail is very definitely in place. Two works by Bartók, with Peter Franklin in the First Piano Concerto, had rather the energy of things still slightly inchoate, which was exactly right.

Paul Griffiths

Philharmonia/
Salonen
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Everyone knows that Sibelius's Fourth Symphony is difficult. Esa-Pekka Salonen's special insight on Friday was to make it seem virtually impossible, and certainly wholly enigmatic. Where most conductors find some explanation for its grim tone in terms of Nordic stoicism, brooding or despair, this performance was curiously blank in expression, as it was regular in its phrasing, generally quiet and, in the third movement, decelerated to a point where the illusion of progress could no longer be sustained. There were no ready answers, only a grey waste - though infinitely coloured

within that greyness - of semi-coherent possibilities.

Mr Salonen's refusal of the easy escapes was perhaps most pointed in the quicker movements. The scherzo normally opens with a suggestion of light and buoyancy, however rapidly qualified; but here it appeared quite as confused as itself as the movements which surround it. And the rhythmic surge of the finale was not allowed to emerge at once, but came only gradually, and then fitfully.

Time and again, Mr Salonen found it necessary to complicate matters, whether by bringing forward counter-voices when the slow movement came nearest to declaring itself emotionally, or by making phrases so that they did not prepare for their consequents but rather hung in the air. Possibly this makes the performance sound perverse, but the effect was rather to make one feel that perversity is in the substance and the shape of every moment of this extraordinary symphony.

Happily, there was the interval to separate such delicate, muted and searching perplexity from the roaring certainties of Dvorák's Cello Concerto; and what other concerto is so recklessly generous in having the orchestra herald, encourage and reaffirm the soloist's boasts?

Lynn Harrell, in such circumstances, is not one to play hard-to-get. His performance was voiced from a rich reedy bass-baritone and, if this caused him some occasional difficulties in the faster, higher music, it gave him the instrument for a broad, high subjective interpretation, one where swoops and exaggerated vibrato were applied with no trace of irony.

Paul Griffiths

Dance
Fine balance between tradition and life

Giselle
Coliseum

Romeo and Juliet
Festival Hall

The Production of *Giselle* which the Matsuyama Ballet from Tokyo gave at the Coliseum on Friday and Saturday is one of the best I have seen. Tetsuro Shimizu and Yoshiko Tondozaki have staged the work with a careful respect for its traditional form but a keen eye to making it live for present-day audiences.

The only substantial departure from the original story is having the princely hunting party resume their sport after refreshment instead of crowding into Giselle's cottage: that makes good sense. It is details that illuminate the production: village life jolting, as they go off to the vineyard, the most durable in that it can be watched repeatedly with no loss of interest such as is experienced with productions owing more to mime, massed effects and decor.

Among the varying casts, the most completely satisfying so far, for my taste, is the combination of Katherine Healy and Raymond Smith in the title roles.

her to the music where some productions hint at a weak heart. The production's one mistake is not letting her stab herself properly.

Shimizu's designs are handsome, often with Japanese details (a canopy held above the prince, a precipitous mountain backdrop) heightening the European inspiration. He also dances with lively charm in the peasant pas de deux, partnering the outstanding young Miyako Yoshida, and his co-producer Tondozaki makes a sympathetic Hilario. But the whole company is good: the first act for its traditional form but a keen eye to making it live for present-day audiences.

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humanity gives more to the role of Albrecht than anyone else in my experience. A packed house cheered him and the company for more than half an hour.

Trinidad Seviliano, Festival Ballet's latest recruit, is not quite young enough to be Nureyev's granddaughter. On Saturday afternoon she too had a notable triumph, dancing her first Juliet on her seventeenth birthday. She has like Nureyev, a gift of making gestures and dances look like a spontaneous expression of character. Her first act, but at her best, she dances madly and she never dances badly. This is going to become a performance to cherish.

The more I see of Ashton's *Romeo and Juliet*, newly mounted for London Festival Ballet, the more I am convinced that, of all stagings of Prokofiev's score, this is the most subtle in detail, the most rewarding in dance invention, the most durable in that it can be watched repeatedly with no loss of interest such as is experienced with productions owing more to mime, massed effects and decor.

Among the varying casts, the most completely satisfying so far, for my taste, is the combination of Katherine Healy and Raymond Smith in the title roles.

PUBLISHING

Becoming a literary addict

Imagine that you are not used to reading. Novels, at any rate. They - books - are intimidating if you only tend to read newspapers or magazines and, perhaps, spend much of your leisure-time watching television and frankly regard books as some nightmare to do with your school days.

Somehow you read a novel by Netta Musket. At first you find it quite an effort - the very problem of confronting a book - to go on reading, evening after evening. All those words, sentences, on consecutive pages, page after page. The concentration, such concentration. But the plot and the characters, their unique lives, begin to take hold of you, to grip. You want to know what happens.

You then find another novel by Netta Musket, and then another. She, like most "light" novelists, gives birth to a lot of books. You, now her faithful reader, have not been converted to "books": you have been converted to Netta Musket.

Eventually, horror of horrors, you have devoured them all, all her tales on the literary shelves. The librarian breaks the news to you gently: there are no more novels by Miss Musket. You can do one of two things: either start re-reading her (well, people have been known to re-read certain authors. Austen or Trollope, Waugh or Proust) or, daringly, move on to another novelist.

"If you have enjoyed Netta Musket," says the friendly librarian, "you would probably enjoy..." And here she pauses, then turns the pages of a blue, sturdily cloth-bound new reference-book lying on the check-

out counter. "You would probably enjoy... Barbara Cartland, Catherine Cookson, Danielle Steel or Marguerite Steen."

The reader looks blank, even terrified. "Why not try a Cookson?" says the librarian, coming to her aid. The reader does, and enjoys it, feeling it has relevance to her life. She starts to read more quickly, and ceases to be afraid of new books. Indeed, whether it is worse to reach the last page of a favourite novel or more stimulating to begin a new one is a matter of debate.

Eventually, with the reader a few years older, the entire oeuvre of Mrs Cookson is consumed. The reader approaches the librarian again. This time, according to the blue book, the choice of authors is more diffuse. It includes Phyllis Bentley, Barbara Taylor Bradford, A. J. Cronin, Dorothy Eden, Victoria Holt, Catherine Marchant (but that is just a pseudonym for Catherine Cookson), Richard Llewellyn, J. B. Priestley, Howard Spring.

The librarian takes a deep breath. "I think you'd enjoy J. B. Priestley." And many of Priestley's novels are read with pleasure, and then the reader wants a new author. She looks at the blue book herself, and then along the library shelves. There are Kingsley Amis, Stan Barstow, Arnold Bennett, John Braine, Dickens - no, he was school - Graham Greene, Thomas Hardy... She had seen the film, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*. That was it. She would read the book.

So Hardy is read. Then D. H. Lawrence. She had seen an article, 1985 is his centenary

year. And from Lawrence to Joyce. Couldn't make much of him. From him to Henry James. Didn't like him either. Then to Updike, a couple of books. Patrick White. Virginia Woolf, peculiar. Galsworthy. Finally Dickens, read for and with pleasure. Not the one on television but another, Huxley, Hemingway, Iris Murdoch.

Literature is her oyster. She is utterly hooked.

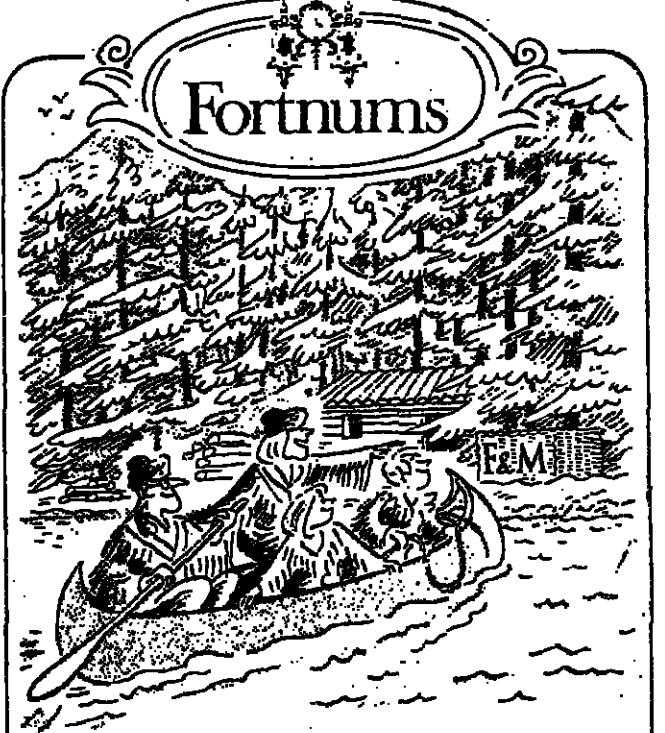
Peter Mann is director of the Centre for Library and Information Management at Loughborough University and the blue book is his compilation. It is called *A Readers' Guide to Fiction Authors* and consists, simply, of lists of authors.

First, there is a list of 61 very varied novelists but all good of their kind. Over 600 librarians were asked to suggest alternative authors. These names were referred to a computer giving cross references, and a final list of over 900 novelists, linked to other authors, resulted.

As Dr Mann says, the guide is easier to use than it is to explain how to use it. It is meant for readers, not librarians. The title page states: "It should not be necessary to ask library staff for help in using it." Nor should it be. It is wonderful to consult, and seems hugely sensible. Highly recommended authors are given one, two or three stars. The *Readers' Guide* is based on the idea that if you enjoy author "A" you would probably enjoy authors "B", "C" or "D".

Copies may be obtained from CLAIM, Loughborough University, Leicestershire (LE10 each including postage).

E. J. Craddock



VANESSA'S DIARY

This year Julian insisted on an adventure holiday - "By Canoe To The Klondike". It was certainly different. Fortunately children perfectly happy panning for gold, but Julian said a diet of beans and pemmican was carrying realism too far.

We didn't find gold - but I'd arranged for a Fortnum's Export Hamper to be waiting for us. How we fell on the Rich Fruit Cake, Raspberry Preserve, Scottish Shortbread, even the Mince Pies and Brandy Butter, not to mention the Royal Blend Tea and all the other goodies which reminded us of home.

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MONDAY PAGE

In the first of a three-part series, John Costello looks at the war effort made by British women

Working on the home front

WOMEN AND WAR

It is forty years since the Second World War came to an end. But Britain is still feeling the effects of the dramatic changes that the need for total mobilization

had on the nation's women. Conscription shattered the traditional resistance to employing wives and altered attitudes about what was "women's work"

At 11am on the fateful Sunday of September 3, 1939, it was an ATS telegraphist who transmitted the British Government's formal declaration of war to the German Foreign Ministry in Berlin. She was one of 20,000 women auxiliaries - WRNS, ATS, WAAF - recruited by the Royal Navy, the Army and the RAF in the aftermath of the 1938 Czechoslovakian crisis.

Those 20,000 were, however, only a trickle signalling the flood that was to come. By the middle of 1943, the wartime peak of 7.25 million women in full-time employment - in civilian roles as well as in the armed services - would be reached. It was a figure which, together with those in part-time occupations, represented more than half the total female population.

On the eve of the Second World War, teen-age girls might dream of a career outside the home, but only one in five single women was in paid employment. The very idea of married women working by choice, rather than necessity, was fiercely resisted by employers and frowned on by society.

Under the impact of total war, it was to be as much the tasks women undertook successfully as the overall increase in their number that sowed the seeds of the far-reaching change in attitude - what constituted "women's work".

A select band of women pilots in the Air Transport Auxiliary ferried fighters and bombers to RAF bases. In the WRNS, ATS and WAAF, women became drivers, welders and skilled motor, radar, radio and electrical mechanics.

Britain's air defences also relied heavily throughout the Blitz on feminine bravery and coordination. WAAF fighter controllers and plotters directed fighter pilots by radio on to the oncoming German bombers. "We were often too tired to eat after those shifts, when any mistake in the precise movement of the enemy would have meant disaster", is how one of them recalled those wild aerial dogfights.

ATS units were also assigned to plotting and maintenance roles on the radar units, searchlights and anti-aircraft gun batteries that sprouted up in the winter of 1941 around major cities, ports and military installations. Churchill himself paid one such unit a visit in January 1941 during an air raid. Suitably impressed, he conceded that to foster esprit de corps in the ATS all such units could take the coveted title of "Gunnery".

Another act of recognition - and another step towards feminine equality - followed a few weeks later when, as a tribute to the contribution made by Britain's uniformed women to national defence, the Government introduced legislation to give them full military status as members of the armed forces of the Crown.

The ATS girls who proudly wore the "Gunner" and "Searchlight" shoulder flashes remained the elite among them throughout the war. The final stages brought thousands to the continent where they helped to man the anti-aircraft batteries that defended liberated cities from German bombers. The women killed in these 1945 raids brought to nearly 400 the ATS casualties of the Second World War.



Doing their bit: Top, from left, Princess Elizabeth in the ATS changing a spark plug; industrial training for women. Bottom, from left, propaganda mobilizes female potential; Aerial Identification in the ATS. Right: woman rescue worker after a V1 attack in London, 1944.

Even if, unlike their Russian allies, British servicewomen did not see front-line action, they established a proud wartime record alongside their male colleagues. When 18-year-old Princess Elizabeth joined the ATS Transport Corps in 1943, it marked a symbolic endorsement that military service was now socially acceptable.

For the future Queen, in common with thousands of other British girls, it was a powerful educative and liberating experience to be thrust into what had always been an exclusively male military environment.

One ex-WAAF felt that the most important effect was that she "grew up". Her one reservation was that "being in the WAAF may have been good for me, but living among men for five years made me think like one. It made me more sociable, but in those days one would probably have said 'more common'."

On the civilian front, bus conductresses were in the van of what would become a major feminine invasion of the workplace. By the spring of 1940 they had become a familiar part of the British travel scene.

By then, too, so many girls had been recruited into the transport industry to take over jobs previously done by men that British women won a significant, if limited, objective on the long road to equal status. The Industrial Court ruled that women aged over 21 in the transport industry were to be paid the man's rate after doing the job for six months.

However, in the manufacturing and engineering industries, which were vital to the war effort, powerful craft unions resisted what they saw as an attempt to dilute the skilled and semi-skilled workforce. It was only in the dire national emergency of the



summer of 1940 that many women joined the rapidly expanding production lines. These were turning out fighter planes for the RAF and tanks and guns to re-arm the miraculously rescued British Army, which had abandoned almost all of its weapons on the beaches of Dunkirk.

Early in 1941, government training centres were opened for the first time to women who sought skilled training in the engineering trades. However, the graduates met considerable hostility when they set out to do the jobs for which they had been trained and which the country needed.

In some plants men would tamper with the lathes during the night shift to cause problems for the day-shift women. "We don't like you working on this machine", one of them explained once. "They'll be getting other women in and then we'll be out of jobs and sent into the army."

A year later the problem of war manpower had grown so acute that Britain became the first country ever to order general female conscription. It covered all able-bodied women between the ages of 19 and 25 who were not already in essential work. The only exceptions were mothers of children under 12.

After this introduction of the mobilization of women, the Ministry of Labour estimated that more than 80 per cent of all single women between 14 and 59, 41 per cent of wives and widows, and 13 per cent of mothers with children under 14 were at work or in the uniforms of the women's auxiliary forces.

This degree of involvement was to accelerate the erosion of the sexual division of labour and the traditional reluctance of mothers to join the workforce.

The old adage that a woman's work is never done was never more true

than in wartime, particularly for those women who also had a home to run. Shifts of 10, 11 and even 12 hours were not uncommon as they worked with lathes, heavy presses and drills. After a survey of 5,493 war factories, the Factory Inspectorate reported that they were expected to work anything from 37 to 64 hours a week.

This made absenteeism a chronic wartime problem for those factories employing large numbers of married women, many of whom could only attend to essential household duties like shopping by taking time off. Surveys revealed, in fact, that most married women believe that their primary duty remained to their husbands and their homes.

One woman who had considered volunteering, but rejected the idea, said at the time: "I feel very guilty sometimes, but there's my husband to think of. I know homes are not supposed to count any more now, and it's only my husband and myself, but you have to do something in a house or you'd get overrun by rats and mice."

I was left to a journalist to point out that housekeeping had never been economically rated, and that a whole family of five to eight people is looked after entirely by one woman and, if she is sent into full-time work, her jobs have to be taken on by no fewer than six different groups of workers - for day nursery, shopping, washing, meals for school children, evening meal for husband, care of children after school.

In the face of the voracious labour demands of total war, it became clear that if mothers of young children were to be recruited the provision of school meals and nursery education would have to be dealt with at a national level.

A bureaucratic dispute then ensued between the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Health, who campaigned irrationally against expanding factory-run nurseries because of exaggerated fears of epidemics.

The Minister of Labour became the target of a public campaign that he was not making good his promise that "every woman will have work who wants to work". Women took to the streets and staged what the newspapers dubbed "Baby Riots" - traffic-stopping demonstrations of women wheeling prams daubed with protest such as: "We Want War Work - We Want Nurseries".

Britain's wartime Government never made adequate provision for a national child-care system to serve the needs of working mothers.

Yet, despite all the problems, the workforce of women increased by a dramatic 40 per cent to provide the war effort in Britain with an additional two million pairs of hands. At the National Conference of Women in 1943 Churchill paid tribute to the part that British women were playing: "This war effort could not have been achieved if women had not marched forward in millions and undertaken all kinds of tasks and work for which any other generation but our own would have considered them unfitted."

The degree of their involvement prompted a different thought from Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary, who although very pro-women remarked: "You can't help wondering if they are going to be a little hoity-toity after the war."

Adapted from *Love, Sex and War: Changing Values 1939-45*, by John Costello to be published by Collins (£9.95) on August 29.

Why leisure is not always pleasure

An advertisement for a group of American hotels advises: "Work like an American. Relax like a European. The implication is that we over here are hopeless in nose-to-the-grindstone situations but, boy, do we know how to put our feet up."

This is nonsense. We may have a reputation for being laid back at the office, but just say the words "leisure" and we spring into attitudes of unremitting toil. If we're not wrestling with the Black and Decker Workmate, we're propagating seedlings or picking peaches instead of eating them.

It is in America that the relaxation ethic has taken hold. You can drive for miles without spotting a DIY shop or a garden centre, since it is not considered decent to deprive builders, carpenters and landscape designers of a livelihood.

Gardening has been all but eliminated by renaming the patch of ground at the back of the house "the yard" and believing that its function is not to provide hours of fingernail-breaking labour but to house a canopied hammock and a glass-topped table of just the right size to accommodate a jugful of Bloody Mary.

If you're born in America you grow up with the idea that when you're not working hard, nothing should entail hard work. So shopping at a supermarket becomes a no-hassle operation since you can have a charge account there, while mooching around museums becomes part of the pleasure principle, since most of them exhibit good restaurants as well as paintings. How very un-European, more particularly, how very un-British.

We consider periods of rest something to wrestle with. No leisure time activity is considered worthwhile unless it involves queuing, having a row and suffering a certain amount of physical discomfort.

A prime example of the British way with conspicuous leisure is Clydeboune, where people put on full evening dress in the middle of the afternoon in order to sit on wet grass and drink tepid champagne.

If the franchise were handed over to an American firm, rugs, cushions and iced drinks would be smilingly dispensed and a staff of waiters would wish you "Have a nice evening" even as you felt yourself going down with pneumonia.

The British create a sort of obstacle race on the beach

How various countries show up on the international relaxation register is demonstrated annually on the world's beaches. Americans come out best, requiring only a mat, a tube of Hawaiian Tropic and the latest Judith Krantz to find perfect peace. Most Europeans can't settle down unless there's a beachside bar and the opportunity to haggle over the prices of shark's tooth bracelets and goatskin rugs with itinerant traders.

The British fail to see the allure of sun, sea and sand until



PENNY PERRICK

they have created for themselves a sort of Outward Bound-style obstacle race involving canvas wind-protectors, camping-stoves and funny little twinning tents inside which they wriggle in and out of unsuitably ruched swimsuits.

When they have turned their section of the beach into a passable imitation of a scout's camp, they disturb everyone else's sunlit dozes by playing beach cricket.

"I just love Europe. It's so uncompetitive", rushes a friend of mine from New York whenever she is over on a business trip. But it's industry that she's talking about, not the cut-throat world of trivial pursuits.

If only she could take note of the winning ways of weekend drivers as they send each other careering out of the fast lane on the holiday route to Dorset. If only she could observe the sea-change that comes over European men when they set foot in a boat. The urge to win the trophy for the Fowey Riverboat Race hits Sunday sailors so hard that they start behaving in ways that would make Captain Ahab look like a debutante.

Americans profess to be workaholics, but I am suspicious of this claim. If they work so hard, how come they are able to be home, freshly-showered and ready to dine at 7 pm? If they are so office-orientated, why is it that their best designers concentrate on "sportswear"?

It is a misnomer if ever there was one since all those soft cotton shorts and shirts are for doing nothing more sporty than watching other people sweat their way through a tennis match. Even American athletes don't look as if they really mean business, for they make a feature of extra compartments for magazines and running shoes.

When it comes to serious work-wear, the most lustrous pin-striped suits, the sharpest shirts, the most aggressively battered briefcases are all to be found on Europeans who, as we all know, are full of *maniana* and too many lunchtime gin and tonics.

It could be that the midday alcoholic intake has something to do with the relaxed European attitude towards work, an idleness that is more than made up for by the amount of labour that goes into European leisure.

Minding is our own business

Southwark council has issued guidelines for the supervision of children in its care after a little boy, one of a party of seven looked after by two social workers, drowned in the Serpentine.

I hope that among these guidelines is one that states: "When engaged in caring for children, do not attempt to knit."

read a magazine or engage in conversation with other adults. Be cautious at all times that to look after a child necessarily entails looking at it. Keep your eyes peeled."

As a nation, we seem to have lost the traditional skill of child-minding. It may take more than local council guidelines to bring it back.

The bitter inheritance of bereavement

Grief and greed are as inextricably entwined as love and marriage ought to be. Those terrible rows over who inherits what are not restricted to novels, soap operas, or the families of the rich.

They rage just as furiously in a council flat or suburban semi over who gets grandma's food mixer, or transistor radio, or maracas ring to which "sentimental value" is ascribed.

Bereavement counsellors believe these family wars over trivial possessions can be part of grieving. Too often children of all ages measure their parents' love by what they are given or left. The real tragedy is that the bitterness festers on, long after the moss has grown on the memorial stone of the relative who died.

It is easy to treat such situations as the ultimate in bad taste, until they happen in your own family.

My own mother and sister stopped speaking for two years after a ghastly confrontation on the day of my grandmother's funeral. My sister, who had spent some time caring for the old lady, inherited everything. My mother and her brother felt all the disappointment of rejected children. The bitterness was intense - and my sister saw it as pure greed.

The normal trend is for family rows of this kind to last the lifetime of the protagonists.

Ann Kent examines the legacy of rows which can arise in the aftermath of a death in the family

But there is some hope in our case. They have just started to talk again, about carefully chosen neutral subjects.

In another family I know, two sisters insisted on spending the night in their dead mother's council house. The official reason was to deter burglars, but the real motive was to keep an eye on each other. When one went to the lavatory, the other sat on the stairs outside.

"I'm not going to let you wander round on your own, helping yourself", said the elder sister. They went to bed in the same room, but neither of them got a wink of sleep.

The will clearly stated everything was to be split among the four children. But this was not specific enough when it came to deciding who got the old lady's wedding ring.

The sisters were still arguing about this a few minutes before the funeral started. The tears during the service were genuine enough, but the row continued over the tea and cakes which followed.



Sometimes an ailing patient is treated as if he or she personifies the inheritance. One woman arranged to "kidnap" her mother from her two sisters, who she felt were abusing the incontinent old lady.

After the mother died the two sisters refused to hand over, even one moment and denied the existence of many objects which were later seen displayed round the house. None of the knick-knacks involved was worth more than a few pounds, but they split the family of seven brothers and sisters permanently into the haves and the have-nots. It was 20 years before the two sides spoke to each other again.

Dr Colin Murray Parkes, senior lecturer in psychiatry at the London Hospital and author of *Bereavement*, says that the dead person is not always innocent of blame.

"Sometimes elderly people try to use their possessions to control the children. If their family doesn't seem to love them enough, they can promise them things and keep everyone happy. An awful lot of trouble comes later when everyone realizes they had been promised the same bits and pieces. Most people don't make wills, so the family members have to sort things out among themselves."

"Anger is part of grieving, and the children can feel as if the bereavement is something which was done to them, rather than something which just happened. They need someone to be angry with, and so even the smallest squabbles get blown out of all proportion."

"Children try to use inherited possessions as proof that their mother or father loved them best after all. This is most likely to happen when the dead parent was not as caring as the children would have liked. Neglected children fight most bitterly for signs of love they didn't get when the parents were alive."

"I think all belongings should be divided equally. People who want particular items should make a bid for them, and all the possessions should then be

independently valued so that everyone got a fair share in the end. Unfortunately when there are quarrels, some of the children just withdraw in a huff. They get nothing, while their brothers and sisters carry away their trophies."

The Rev Derek Nuttall of Cruse - a charity which helps the bereaved - feels greed is the wrong word to use in the context of grief.

He says: "If you stand back and ask why people are so worked up over unimportant objectives, you realize it is not the object which matters but what it represents."

"It is grief and sadness which are creating the anger and exaggerating people's responses. In a family where relationships have been good, people can cope with a temporary upset. But when there was already a poor atmosphere, the situation can lead to long-term problems of feuding and recrimination."

One suggestion to avoid trouble comes from the founder member of another charity which helps bereaved people. She says: "In our family, my parents got us all together to discuss who was going to inherit what. One or two changes were made as a result of that meeting, and it proved very positive."

But most people, alas, are likely to follow a much less civilized course than that.

TOMORROW Women, sex and war

How the conflict brought about a revolution in sexual morality

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THE TIMES DIARY

Not so very brave

A ministerial decision has been taken to overrule plans to include a simulation of chemical warfare in next month's war game. The exercise, called Brave Defender, is the biggest to take place since the war, and has the SAS taking the role of Warsaw Pact forces on a massive sabotage mission. The reason for the change of plans was the thought of 65,000 servicemen crawling over the countryside dressed in NBC (nuclear, biological, chemical) suits. Ministers apparently thought that the appearance of cybermen wearing bee-keepers' hats would raise too deep feelings in British citizens: first, abject fear and, secondly, a profound desire for everyone to be issued with similar outfits in case of war. The suits will thus be worn only out of the public gaze by RAF ground crew, checking aircraft "contaminated" by nerve gas. The decision contrasts with West German war exercises in which NBC suits are regularly donned. Yesterday a MoD spokesman said that the war game differed from the full-scale invasion exercises mounted in Europe. He had "no idea" if the original plans had been modified to exclude chemical war simulation.

Inter-City trip

"Red" Ted Knight's £11,000 trip to Moscow, Nicaragua and Cuba with four civic colleagues is not the only such jolly that the unfortunate Lambeth ratepayers are financing this summer: the borough's black mayor, Lloyd Leon, and his wife returned at the weekend from an eight-day jaunt to Japan to attend the Worldwide Mayors for Peace Through Inter-City Solidarity conference in Hiroshima. The cost? £5,800-£3,312 on airfares, £1,600 on accommodation, and £50 a day each as subsistence allowance.

BARRY FANTONI



"What sun tan oils have you got for a hard-working, fact-finding civic visit?"

Love story

Contrary to what is often said about Tony Benn, beneath that stoney gaze beats a heart of pure marshmallow. This is revealed in a story written for a local Bristol paper more than 30 years ago by Geoffrey Hicks of Gerrards Cross, who wins our second bottle of champagne for tales of the famous before they achieved celebrity. As a dashing young man fresh from wartime service, and shortly before he became a Bristol MP, Tony Benn proposed marriage to his beloved while sitting on an Oxford park bench. She said yes. Benn was so carried away by that golden moment that he wrote to the City Council pleading with it to let him buy the bench. In its astonishment the council agreed and Benn, recalls Mr Hicks, had it placed in the garden of his London home as a permanent reminder of his love.

Punchline

The explosive Oliver Reed, whose television contributions have reduced more than one chat show to a shambles, has done it again. This time Reed was to make a surprise appearance at the end of London Weekend Television's *All Star* variety to recall a run-in he had had with Henry Cooper while making a film some years ago. Perhaps enflamed by the memory of the story, Reed became restive in the dressing room and ended up punching a fist into the mirror. The studio audience soon afterwards became aware of Reed's presence when, with an almighty crack, he smashed a hole in a screen on the studio stage. When Michael Parkinson asked how many rounds he would now like to go with Cooper, Reed failed to reply with the scripted line "as many as he will buy". Instead he took an aimless swing at the boxer. "He was like a hurricane that blew through but did not kill anyone", one crew member told me.

So much for the new Labour-TUC accord. The document *A New Partnership: A New Britain*, was launched amid a fanfare of publicity last Tuesday. On Thursday, rather more quietly, all copies were withdrawn and returned to the printers. The reason? The pagination was hazy.

Anchor slip

According to the latest *Jane's Defence Weekly* magazine, the US Army supplies department has just mistakenly delivered a \$28,560, seven-ton ship's anchor to a base 1,000 miles inland at Fort Carson, Colorado. Why the error? Because a supply clerk at Fort Carson, wanting a \$6 headlight, typed the numbers 4772 instead of 4972 into the computerized ordering system. It looked to no one to ask why a land locked base should need an anchor.

PHS

A free Mandela?

Will South Africa's best-known black leader be released from prison? Nicholas Ashford considers the consequences of such a move



Nelson Mandela in the early 1960s: Now, after more than two decades in prison, he has achieved the status of hero

The dilemma facing the South African government as it considers whether or not to release Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the banned African National Congress, is a brutally straightforward one. Does the man whom most South African blacks regard as their leader pose a greater danger to white rule from behind bars, or as a free man?

The remarks made over the weekend by Roelof "Pik" Botha, the foreign minister, after his dash to Europe for talks with British, American and West German officials, suggest there is a body of opinion within the South African cabinet in favour of releasing Mandela.

White public opinion, however, particularly among conservative Afrikaners already unhappy about the relaxation of apartheid laws which has taken place during the past 18 months, is unlikely to welcome the release of a man who heads what they have been told for the past quarter of a century was a "terrorist organization".

When Mandela, now aged 66, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964, the South African authorities clearly hoped that the man and the organization he led would soon be forgotten.

They underrated both Mandela's immense personal appeal and the influence of his cause, however. After more than two decades behind bars, Mandela's name is probably better known than any of his fellow countrymen, certainly better than most members of the South African government.

Streets and buildings in cities around the world have been named after him. His courage has served as an inspiration to thousands of blacks who have followed him into jail because of their opposition to apartheid. His memory has been kept constantly alive by his wife, Winnie, who has herself been banished and imprisoned for fighting for her husband's release, and for freedom for all blacks.

Mandela's cause, for a unified South Africa in which there would be full political rights for all - has also gathered momentum since he was first put behind bars in 1962. His political aims are now shared by virtually all black political organizations in South Africa, and by a small but growing number of whites. They also have the support of the international community.

Individual members of the South African government have been aware for some years of the dangers of keeping Mandela in prison. They realized that imprisonment - first on Robben Island and, since 1982, in Pollsmoor prison near Cape Town - has made him a hero to his people and a symbol of apartheid's harsh injustice to the world at large. Even President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher, who are otherwise prepared to give South Africa time to carry out a cautious programme of reform at its own pace, have started to call for his release.

During the late 1970s several offers were made to free Mandela on condition that he went to Transkei and assumed the nationality of the poor black "homeland" where he had been born in 1918, and which South Africa had pushed into "independence" in 1976.

Mandela immediately rejected these offers, as the government doubtfully expected he would. To have accepted would have meant acknowledging the legitimacy of the black "homelands", therefore accepting apartheid's basic premise of separate white and black nations. He made it clear, then, as he has on

subsequent occasions, that his principles were of greater importance to him than his personal freedom.

Last January President Pieter Botha came up with an offer which seemed both genuine and more difficult for Mandela to refuse. He could go free so long as he publicly renounced violence.

Mandela again refused. To have accepted would have meant dividing the ANC, a banned organization which has been behind a series of bomb attacks in recent months, and abandoning his colleagues, many of whom are still behind bars.

Mandela's eloquent response to this offer was read out by his daughter, Zini, during a rally in Soweto in March. "Let him (Botha) renounce violence," Mandela said. "Let him say that he will dismantle apartheid. Let him unban the people's organization, the African National Congress. Let him free all who have been imprisoned, banished or exiled for their opposition to apartheid. I cherish my own freedom dearly, but I care even more for my freedom."

The government's motives on that occasion are unclear. Undoubtedly, some members of the cabinet - such as "Pik" Botha and Barend du Plessis, the minister of finance - want to see him released, if only to reduce growing international pressure for economic sanctions against South Africa.

It is understood, however, that the president did not consult his cabinet before publicly announcing his offer, but only discussed it with General Johan Coetzee, the commissioner for police. It was Coetzee, a strident anti-communist and anti-ANC ideologue responsible for putting scores of activists behind bars, who insisted on imposing the condition of non-violence.

Whether Coetzee, one of the most influential members of President Botha's security council, has modified his views in the past six months remains to be seen. But all who know Mandela remain convinced that he will never agree to leave Pollsmoor prison if any conditions are attached to his release.

It is doubtful in any case whether the president would want to offer Mandela unconditional release immediately, for domestic reasons.

Many whites would regard an offer to free Mandela now as a sign of weakness on Botha's part and an attempt to appease international opinion. Such a move would certainly erode support for the National Party in the five by-elections to be held over the next two months and accelerate the drift towards the hardline Conservative Party.

Botha should have greater freedom to act once the by-elections and the forthcoming provincial congress of the National Party later this

autumn are over. A general election is still years away and a dramatic gesture such as Mandela's release, coupled with the reforms which Botha is to announce in his speech Thursday, would enable countries like Britain and the US to stiffen their resistance to sanctions. It would also allow Reagan to revive his policy of "constructive engagement".

How would Mandela react if he were freed? He would be expected to resume his struggle against apartheid immediately. But Mandela has never been found guilty of committing an act of violence and holds that it should only be used as a last resort.

Recent interviews which he gave to Lord Bethell and Professor Samuel Dash, an American lawyer, showed him to be a responsible, dignified, statesmanlike figure who wanted to see peaceful change in South Africa.

Mandela told Dash, for example, that "whites in South Africa belong here, this is their home. We want them to live here with us and to share power with us." His message was clearly intended for the ears of the South African authorities.

Some members of the Pretoria government believe that by freeing Mandela they might neutralize his support. They also believe his release could set off a power struggle between Mandela and Oliver Tambo, the existing president of the ANC, and provoke a rift between the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

Such possibilities undoubtedly exist. In rejecting last January's freedom offer, however, Mandela made a point of praising Tambo as "my greatest friend and comrade for nearly 50 years". At a recent congress the ANC reaffirmed its links with the SACP.

ANC supporters point out that some white South Africans also hoped that the release two years ago of Herman Toivoja Toivo, the founder of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), would force a split with the organization's president, Sam Nujoma. Such a rupture did not occur, and Toivo is now carrying on the struggle against South African rule of Namibia from outside the country as Nujoma's deputy.

There is nothing in Mandela's past to suggest he could be a divisive force. Ever since he became active in the struggle against apartheid, when he was studying at Fort Hare and Witwatersrand universities, he has stressed the need for unity if white rule were to be ended. He was dismayed at the rupture with the late Robert Sobukwe, which led to the creation of the Pan-Africanist Congress in the late 1950s. He is understood to be deeply unhappy at the divisions which continue to plague the nation's 26 million blacks.

During his trial in 1964 Mandela spoke of his ideal of a "democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunity". "It is an ideal," he said, "which I hope to live for and achieve, but if I need be an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

There now seems a good chance that Mandela will not be allowed to die in prison, as once seemed a virtual certainty, but will eventually be set free to continue to live his campaign for a democratic and free South Africa. Whether he will live to see his dream become reality is far from certain.

The author is diplomatic correspondent

How to keep out of Strasbourg

Richard Holme

The Whitehall tom-toms are beating. They carry the message that the Prime Minister is on the warpath, her ire this time directed at that elderly, distinguished and hitherto blameless group, the European Court of Human Rights. They have apparently been meddling, and the epithet "foreign judges" has been hurled at them.

It is unclear whether their fault lies in being foreign, or being judges, or both. Two weeks after Mr Justice Mann's rebuke to Norman Fowler over board and lodging payments for the unemployed, it would be understandable if the executive felt a trifle bruised by the judiciary. The checks and balances of our invisible constitution come into play to rarely that when they do they are inevitably painful to the government of the day. Nevertheless a government like this, forcefully dedicated to the rule of law, can probably take such rebuffs philosophically.

"Foreignness" is a more serious charge, however, and, with the exception of the British member of the European Court, one to which the accused have no defence. They are hardly to know that the traditional recourse of British politicians who are having a hard time at home is a burst of xenophobia directed at the "enemy without".

According to one Sunday newspaper, combining precision with lack of attribution in a way typical of the lobby system at its best, "Fury is growing in Downing Street. Mrs Thatcher is considering telling the European Court of Justice to stop interfering in our affairs."

One sees her point. How dare these faintly comic foreign judges, no doubt sporting lederhosen beneath their scarlet robes, attempt to prohibit British governments from exercising their traditional freedom to tap telephones, chastise schoolchildren, ban trade unions and expropriate shipowners without fair compensation? "Something must be done," Sir Humphrey. "Of course, Prime Minister. But what?"

There indeed is the question. Britain was the first state to ratify the European Convention of Human Rights on March 8, 1951. The Convention sets out a schedule of the rights and freedoms of the individual which is a classic statement of the values which underlie the rule of law and liberal democracy in Britain. This is hardly surprising, since that eminent Conservative jurist, the then Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, was one of its authors.

Twenty years ago Harold Wilson's Labour government, under pressure from the MP Terence Higgins, further agreed to accept the right of individual petition to the European Commission of Human Rights and the compulsory jurisdiction of the European Court. The right of petition is periodically renewed and in fact comes up for renewal in January 1986.

Since 1965 the British have been by a long way the best customers of the Commission and Court. About

800 provisional UK files have been opened every year, nearly 90 applicants have been declared admissible by the Commission, nearly twice the number from any other signatory state, and 13 judgments have been made against the British government.

The reason for the Strasbourg trail being so well tramped, despite the time, patience and money required, is not hard to discern. It is because the Commission and Court, intended as a last resort, are too frequently the first place a Briton can find a remedy for his grievance. There is often no domestic remedy in our courts for individuals or groups who want to challenge state power.

It seems paradoxical that in the country of Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights, the seedbed of most of the ideas which represent constitutional freedom in the democracies of the world, the citizen has so little redress. The paradox certainly accounts for the roll-call of famous cases adjudicated at Strasbourg. Often these judgments have served to protect the least powerful in the land: immigrants, prisoners, mental patients or the disabled children in the Thalamidomide case.

It is unthinkable that the Prime Minister should not renew the right of individual petition under Article 25 of the Convention. Even if she is urged on by some chauvinistic voices on her own backbenches, wiser voices in the Cabinet should prevail.

The Foreign Secretary will warn her of the horrified reaction from our allies and friends in the democratic community of nations which would follow any attempt to renounce. The Home Secretary and the Lord Chancellor, both strong advocates of the rights of the citizen when out of office, will warn her what the effect would be on the electoral standing of a government which has already acquired a reputation for authoritarianism. Other ministers who take a longer view will know that what is at stake for the Tory goose now could be a vital ingredient for cooking Labour's gander later.

Interestingly, the Prime Minister has a more appropriate remedy to hand, and one which would be infinitely more popular than removing the protection of the Convention. She could redeem her 1981 pledge to hold all-party talks on incorporating the Convention into British law and then go ahead and do so, as almost all other signatories, without the benefit of a domestic bill of rights, have already done.

In that way British judges could make judgments on behalf of British citizens in British courts. In Lord Scarman's words: "British values would be repatriated to the UK." Strasbourg could become the court of last resort it is intended to be, and Mrs Thatcher's holiday dream could be blissfully free of foreign judges.

The author is chairman of the Constitutional Reform Centre which is coordinating the all-party RIGHTS campaign.

moreover... Miles Kingdon

I'm sorry, he'll play that again

"Last summer - that is, three years ago," Spike Milligan once memorably remarked. It is a saying that the BBC seems to have taken to heart: almost every time I turn on the TV to see how the Test is going, I find myself watching a match played three years ago, as soon as English summer rain sweeps in across the commentary box, the clock is turned back to the last really good patch of sunshine and we find ourselves watching great matches of the past. The sentence I have heard used most on TV this year is "and Greg Chappell crashes another drive to the cover boundary".

Bad weather or not, Radio 3 has also instituted a series of great matches of the past at Test Match meal intervals, and very exciting some of them are too, featuring a lot of cover drives by Greg Chappell. There are not many nations in the world who would sit glued to a radio, listening to someone's description of a game that happened three years ago without being able to see a ball of it; in fact, I don't suppose there are any other nations in the world so preoccupied.

A great match of the past, by the way, seems generally to be defined as one in which England and Australia played each other without quite managing a draw, and in which Greg Chappell hammered a lot of glorious cover drives to the boundary. There must, however, be a finite number of great matches to draw on, and if the weather gets any worse I fear that this present six-Test series may find us seeing or hearing some great matches in September that we have already been party to in June or July.

I don't suppose I am the first to wonder why England's national summer game is one which is so peculiarly subject to whims of England's national summer weather. At the first sign of rain, or dark clouds, or a playful little hurricane, the umpires head for each other like two worried parents, afraid that the children might catch cold if allowed to stay out. Recently, umpires have become agriculturalists as well as meteorologists, constantly inspecting bowlers' footmarks with all the stern horror of Robinson Crusoe finding for the first time that he was not alone. It is only a matter of time, I predict, before batsmen are warned of coming down the pitch to spinners and making nasty boot-

of them need only the slightest excuse to retire to the pub. I am referring to a third and totally neglected kind of cricket: beach cricket, which is never referred to on the BBC, not even when Tim Rice comes on during lunch to add lightness to the occasion.

I happened to witness a game of beach cricket the other day, at a place in Devon called Gooden Sands, which reminded me of the glories of this old game. Father was bowling under-arm. Mother was batting, also under-arm. Elder daughter was keeping wicket, younger daughter was fielding at mid-wicket and their dog was roaming the off-side field. There was a man sitting in a deck-chair at mid-off, but it was difficult to say if he was part of the game or not.

Anyway, they were all having a whale of a time despite the fact that drizzle was sweeping across the beach from the grey foothills and despite Mother's habit of hitting the pitch as often as she hit the ball.

The standard of cricket was lamentable, but this is statutory in beach games. The British love to take to the sands with tennis rackets and miss every ball hit at them, or shoot at goal and hit the sea instead. But what they lacked in skill they made up for with enjoyment, tenacity and instant laughter. And I would like to offer, free, to the BBC the idea of occasionally filling in rainy spots with excerpts from "Terrible Matches of the Past".

July, 1981: The Whitgift Family in a Heavy Downpour at Paignton. August, 1983: Mr Baker Refuses to be Given Out at Yarmouth. June, 1979: Smoky the Dog Makes an Unbeaten 40 and Disappears with the Ball.

May, 1983: The Great Dawlish Controversy: Can a Deck Chair Make a Catch?

It would certainly give commentators fresh avenues of commentary. "Well, Brian, I think that if we watch that on slow motion replay, we'll see that Susan didn't actually hit the ball; she kicked it..." And Mrs Chappell smashes that through the covers, past the crab stall, off a man fast asleep through a picnic and into the sea. She should run 17 for that stroke.... "The players are still searching for the ball, although it's easy for us with benefit of hindsight and the video to see that it's lodged" in Mrs Whigitt's handbag....

From where I sit typing, I can see the storm clouds rolling in. It looks as though another Test match is due.

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John Young on the minister of agriculture as a victim of consequences

Why the farmers' man can no longer follow the herd

Two or three months ago, when there were rumours that a Cabinet reshuffle was imminent, one of the likeliest candidates for the back benches was thought to be Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture. Although this may yet be his last summer in office, with changes now expected next month, the chances of his survival seem to have slightly improved.

There is no obvious reason why he should go. As a former chief whip, he is a staunch loyalist, obedient to the policies of the moment. As a substantial farmer on his own right, he might be thought to be close to the land-owning Conservative "wets" than to the hard-nosed libertarians, but he is a man adept at giving little away, least of all his own political convictions.

Unlike his immediate predecessor, Peter Walker, he is neither a rebel nor particularly ambitious. He is a large, genial man who, whether or not he likes journalists, at least does not patronize them; he is probably less unpopular with his civil servants than most ministers, and is heartily disliked by farmers.

Only the last point is of any significance. It raises the question of what makes a good minister of agriculture and whether popularity with farmers is a measure of success. Agriculture is a curiosity among government departments. Others are trade and industry, social services, defence, energy and so on - are charged with balancing opposing pressures in the interests of the nation. To favour one side consistently would, or should, be unthinkable.

Agriculture should be no different. But, rightly or wrongly, it has come to be seen by the public as



Under Peter Walker (right), farmers prospered: Michael Jopling has been less fortunate

little more than an organization representing a single industry, and uniquely able to lobby at the highest levels on its behalf. Farmers have encouraged this view by insisting vociferously that their interests are paramount, and that what is good for farmers is good for the country.

The effect has been to diminish the ministry's influence. People tend to forget that its full name is the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the last of which ought to keep it in the forefront of public interest, as it was during the scarcities of the Second World War and its aftermath.

But shortages have long since been replaced by the embarrassment of apparently unmanageable fecundity. Britain has moved from being one of the world's largest food importers to a position of surplus in most temperate products.

Since 1973 the minister's role has become much more difficult. Until then his job, so far as farmers were concerned, was to undertake an annual review of farm prices and deficiency payments to enable them to compete with imports. Now, in the protected market of the EEC, he has to strike a complex - many would say impossible - balance between defending the interests of



producers, manufacturers and consumers in Britain's largest industry and the protectionist demands of countries with much larger farming lobbies. The entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community will make the pressures worse.

It was Walker's luck - and he has been a lucky politician - to preside over a period of general prosperity for British farmers. Now, when things have started to turn sour, and though he vigorously opposed dairy quotas, Jopling has become the scapegoat.

Although I have heard farmer after farmer in recent months declare his disenchantment with the Conservative Party and his determination to switch to the Alliance, conventional wisdom dictates that Mrs Thatcher need not worry. The farm vote is no longer numerically significant, as confirmed by the comfortable Tory majorities in rural constituencies in last year's European elections.

Farming interests, however, are still strongly represented in Conservative cabinets and on the back benches, not to mention in the House of Lords. Farmers are active and numerous on local authorities at all levels and until now have provided much of the organization

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THE TIMES MONDAY AUGUST 12 1985

AND SO TO THE MOUNTAINS

The Prime Minister has mounted a hasty defence of her flat-footed Home Secretary, fitted in a flag-waving offensive against drug pushers and exchanged contracts on her retirement home. She has cleared away that last minute mixture of awkward odds and ends that besets most of us before we begin our holidays. Now she can feel that she has really begun that summer rest which Thatcher-watchers are so fond of telling us she takes "with great reluctance".

The time for packing suitcases is a time for many other August rituals - the admonition from family friends to clear her mind and take a really good rest, advice from political "friends" to step back and take a long, hard look at where she stands. Rituals require clichés. And, come the time to return home she will probably have rested a little, thought a little and little will have been changed.

It is perhaps appropriate then to offer only some minor reflections for her cocktail hours in the mountains. The first we might call the "fear question" - or why Mr Leon Brittan so panicked to support a Prime Ministerial press conference gaffe that he caused an ugly, and utterly counter-productive, political row. Key members of Mrs Thatcher's cabinet are afraid of her. That is neither surprising at this stage in a Prime Ministerial career, nor necessarily wrong. It does, however, require a consequent degree of care which the Prime Minister did not show in her Washington press conference on the televising of terrorists.

It requires a certain ruthlessness too. If Mr Patrick Jenkin, for example, has slavishly followed your half-conceived plan to abolish the GLC and exhausted all his resources of political credibility in the process, it may seem harsh to chop him from the cabinet for his pains. But, although it may have been culpably careless to enter on a process that has sapped the Government's strength, saved no money and sprung Mr Ken Livingstone into a bright parliamentary future, it would be merely sentimental not to recognize that the man most associated with these lamentable results is unlikely to have much left to offer. It may not be fair but it is a political fact. Mr

Brittan has a bigger store of accumulated points to squander - but he has used up not a few this last week.

The second holiday talking point might be termed "listening to our friends". It is a ritual truth for any time of the year that a Conservative Prime Minister should keep aware of the political sensibilities of the saloon bar and the golf club. The top salaries fiasco was proof enough that, on this matter at least, the Prime Minister had let herself become perilously unaware of her friends' feelings. A decently organized opposition could have defeated her. She was forced, for the first time as Prime Minister, into such undignified calculations as to whether a vote of confidence, if linked to a re-submission of the Lord Chancellor's pay increase, would get through the House.

Doubtless it made a big impression upon her. But it would be wrong to make too much of it. The top salaries decision was handled at a level of secrecy more appropriate to the targeting of Trident. None of the natural checks was allowed into play before the die was cast. Over the coming months the voices from the suburbs - orchestrated by South of England back-benchers in fear of the Alliance - will be making all manner of demands, mostly that things should not be done, that, for example, deregulation measures of the type envisaged in Lord Young's White Paper should be left to languish in their fudged, half-finished state. These cries should not be heeded just because they were right about top salaries.

A third holiday diversion should be that firm favourite "the presentation game" or "talking to our friends". For this purpose "friends" are defined as the people who voted for you in the last election. The game can be played anywhere - even on mountain tops - and needs no red boxes of rules to provide hours of enjoyment. Players can evaluate Mr Lawson's recent experiment in arguing that public expenditure is more like a curate's egg than a shrieking cake. They can wrestle with the complexities of trumpeting the virtues of the good parts without inviting disastrous inflationary expansion. Like all good games this is a very serious matter. We must hope that the decision to

move Mr Norman Tebbit into the Party Chairmanship has already been taken.

Mr Peter Walker has been tipped as an alternative Chairman, generally by sources favourable to Peter Walker. Mr Patrick Cormack, MP, wrote on the opposite page last week that the Energy Secretary would be the best choice. Also that he would not get the job because he was too damp.

There is a still better reason why Mr Walker should not get the job. It is a reason that should underpin all the Prime Minister's proper thinking as she contemplates her reshuffle. Mr Walker's responsibilities include the privatization of British Gas. This is a measure which, like the abolition of the GLC sounds none too glamorous, is clearly in line with Government commitments, and might safely, it can be argued, be left to a loyal executive of the Patrick Jenkin school. That would be a grave mistake.

Gas privatization is the type of measure with which the Government must keep on moving if it is to retain its radical impetus and thus its only plausible image. It is also a political minefield on which either the Labour Party's renationalizers can be trapped, or the proponents of the measure can themselves be blown up amid opposition predictions of "freezing old ladies" and "inadequate safety standards". Establishing even a half-credible framework of regulation in the time available will be a major task. It will require a politician of sensitive antennae, capacious attention to detail and deep desire to curry favour with the right wing of the party. Mr Walker is the man to get the measure through at the lowest cost.

Whatever her problems of presentation, and however justified her feelings that the Cabinet needs a few new faces, it is the efficient execution of policy - especially the more contentious policies - that will steer the Government safely to the next election. That is an argument against a comprehensive reshuffle. Most new Ministers are, for at least a year, less efficient than the ones they replace. If such advice sounds merely ritualistic it is no less suitable for the Prime Minister's holiday for being so.

MR BOTHA, BE BOLD

When President Botha addresses the Natal Congress of the National Party in Durban on Thursday, his audience in effect will be worldwide. Rarely has a speech by a South African leader attracted such universal attention. But then rarely has there been an occasion when what is said will affect the future of South Africa so profoundly.

Mr Botha's past record inspires little confidence. He has talked at length of the need for change, but the reforms he has offered so far, when compared to the magnitude of the crisis that South Africa faces, pale into insignificance. He has spoken, often, of his plan to open a dialogue with black leaders, yet much of his time has been spent in a ruthless attempt to crush the leadership of the United Democratic Front, one of the most effective black organizations in South Africa. He has promised too, an era of co-operation with neighbouring black states, yet he has not hesitated to resort to the use of subversion and military action against them.

There is no doubt that the present combination of black unrest in South Africa, and the threat of international sanctions has induced Mr Botha to examine the question of reform more seriously. What remains to

be seen, however, is how far he intends to take his reform programme. In talks in private with British, American, and West German officials in Europe last week, the South African foreign minister "Pik" Botha hinted at great strides forward. Now is the time for President Botha to make that a public commitment.

What is needed above all, is a clear declaration of the Government's intentions. The opportunities for peaceful change in South Africa are already too slender for Mr Botha to avoid tackling the big issues that apartheid presents. Tinkering with apartheid, as he has done in the past, is no longer sufficient. Now the pillars of discrimination have to be dismantled.

This means that Mr Botha should give an unequivocal commitment to phasing out influx controls, pass laws, and the Group Areas Act, which regulate blacks' freedom of movement in South Africa and prevent them from living and owning property where they choose. He should also terminate forthwith the Government's policy of forced removals, which has caused such hardship and suffering, and agree to allocate a greater share of government resources to the development of black areas.

Equally important, Mr Botha has to face the need for a new constitution, one which not only grants full citizenship to South Africans of all colours, but which opens the way to black participation in government. The question of black political rights can no longer be avoided. It has become the central demand of moderate black leaders, as well as radical ones. If Mr Botha dodges the issue now, he will make it all the more difficult to resolve in the future and increase the dangers of a violent outcome in South Africa.

What is also clear is that any new constitutional arrangement can only be made to work if it is drawn up with the help of blacks as well as white representatives, not those blacks whom Mr Botha chooses, moreover, but those chosen by their own community. Here, Mr Nelson Mandela could play an invaluable role.

All this is as difficult for Mr Botha to come to terms with as it is for most of the white community. But it should be possible to devise a constitution along federal lines, giving blacks the political rights they demand, while safeguarding white interests. Such possibilities need to be examined forthwith. Only by taking a bold initiative now, can Mr Botha hope to avoid a worse crisis later.

Bouncing back

From Mr M. J. Bell and Mr G. Holmes

Sir, Although we have recommended the standardization of football rebound heights, given the wide variation between different football types (report, August 3), we have not suggested any limits for their rebounds.

The rebound heights quoted in your report of 33 and 38 inches for a ball dropping on to concrete from 100 inches are those required for tennis balls by the International Tennis Federation. Further work and liaison with the football authorities and footballers would be required before acceptable rebound heights can be set for footballs.

We also wish to record our appreciation of the Sports Council, the Football Association and the Football League for their assistance with and interest in the work. Yours faithfully, M. J. BELL, G. HOLMES, The Sports Turf Research Institute, Bingley, West Yorkshire, August 3.

Tribal conflict in South Africa

From Miss Hannah Stanton

Sir, By encouraging Chief Buthelesi and his Zulu following, Inkata, the South African Government is generating intense tribal rivalry in South Africa.

It is necessary in this context to recall that the African National Congress had, as its original platform in 1912, the objects "to unite the tribes of South Africa; to educate public opinion in the aspirations of the black man, to be the mouthpiece of the people... etc". Thus in 1912 was the first move made in the continent of Africa to drop tribal loyalties and unite in a sense of African nationhood.

The African National Congress still maintains this aim of unity, although the South African Government has done its best to destroy all unity among the South African blacks through the endless variety of its apartheid legislation and its implementation: for example, in the homelands policy. Divide and rule has been blatant in all areas, and this recent emphasis may have terrible consequences in inter-tribal conflict. That may be exactly what the South African Government wants. It will certainly weaken the unity and the aspirations of the black people in South Africa while hoodwinking the British.

Yours faithfully, HANNAH STANTON, 30 Burtons Road, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

Apartheid in education

From Professor Kenneth Kirkwood

Sir, What action should Britain take? You rightly concentrate on this question in your second leading article (August 1) and, after assessing options, suggest priority for the encouragement by Western governments of black advancement through economic growth, and support for progress in the fields of equal pay, housing, social benefits, training and education.

Education requires special attention and it is an area in which Britain is particularly well equipped to make a significant lead. In this it deserves the fullest support of the Commonwealth, the EEC, the USA and others, notably the Scandinavian countries which already have done so much, so generously, in the whole field of education and training.

Throughout the long years of difficulty and strife over Southern Rhodesia from 1949 Britain's purpose and action in assisting education at all levels, from the new university to primary schools, were of profound significance. The full story has yet to be told, especially what was done during the UDI years, but this British achievement was immense and of abiding worth.

One of South Africa's most disastrous setbacks under apartheid since 1948 has been the exclusion of blacks from places in which they were making advances of the greatest importance. The fullest restoration of "open" education is urgently required in the interests of everyone in the country. Outside governments and their educational agencies might mobilize their resources and co-ordinate their activities towards this end.

This is not the place for details and I am not suggesting that education is enough. But a massive educational initiative is vitally necessary and it is likely to evoke constructive response.

Yours truly, KENNETH KIRKWOOD, St Antony's College, Oxford.

Ritual slaughter

From Mr Hesham El-Essawy

Sir, Since the welfare of the animals at all times is an essential part of the Islamic guidelines, any requirements, recommendations, or innovations that would improve the standard of animal care is welcomed by the Muslims. It is for the same reason that stunning or bolting are considered unacceptable, as they amount to nothing less than torture for the animals.

It is ironic that, having unwittingly presented us with scientific evidence to prove that the Halal and Schechita methods produce immediate loss of consciousness (para 74), the Farm Animal Welfare Council (report, July 29) conspicuously failed to present us with any trace of evidence that stunning does produce the same effect.

The best they could come up with was to mislead the public into confusing death with loss of consciousness, a mix-up which, of course, given your critical faculties, should not have escaped your attention (leading article, July 31).

Yours sincerely, HESHAM EL-ESSAWY, The Islamic Society for Promotion of Religious Tolerance in the UK, 20-22 Creffield Road, W5.

UK salmon stocks

From Mr W. G. Hartley

Sir, Both the President of the Atlantic Salmon Trust (July 17) and the Chairman of the Northumbrian Water Authority (July 23) are correct within the limits they recognise. The trouble is that like is not being compared with like.

In Scotland, commercial salmon fishery is predominantly by coastal trap nets introduced about 1820, and is big business in the hands of a few well-organized and responsible companies operating in defined circumstances.

In England (except the Wyre) it was until lately a cottage industry worked by individual fishermen in a hand-to-mouth fashion. The consequence is that Scottish catch data, though not public property, is exact and reliable, while the English data had always represented what it was impossible to deny.

Soaring pressure in prison cells

From the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, H M Prison, Holloway

Sir, The announcement, by the Home Secretary, that he is to turn an RAF station into a prison (report, August 9) may, at first sight, look as if it will provide a temporary solution to housing the growing prison population. The real immediate problem, however, is shortage of staff and the resultant restriction on the number of inmates who can be taken in each night.

At Holloway, which is the "local" prison for females for the whole of South-east England from Norfolk to Dorset, there have been several nights in the last six weeks when as many as 28 women have been locked out and have had to be accommodated in police stations and underground court cells at a cost to the Home Office considerably in excess of the cost of keeping the women in Holloway.

The Home Office has spent millions re-building Holloway. However not only are the work-shops, the education department and the magnificent gymnasium desperately under-used but there are empty wings with empty beds which could house the women who are otherwise locked out.

The Holloway Project Committee, which reported last month, emphasised this problem which the Home Office has said it will investigate, but the Home Secretary has been warned on many occasions of the growing discontent in the prison service and the shortage of experienced prison officers is not going to be cured overnight.

Apart from positive action to reduce the prison population, an urgent recurring and training programme for both male and female officers must surely be the

Attitudes to police

From Mr Charles Wegg-Prosser

Sir, On the basis of his experience in South London, Mr Potter (August 1) found that there was acute mistrust of the police and hostility towards them among young people, particularly black young people.

No responsible person is complacent, as Mr Potter suggests you are, and no one believes, least of all Sir Kenneth Newman, that the shortcomings in the Metropolitan Police identified in Lord Scarman's report and in the report which was published a little later by the Policy Studies Institute have been eliminated. Substantial steps have been taken, however, and the atmosphere in Britain, despite continuing social problems, has undoubtedly been improved, mainly as the result of the good work done by the Lambeth Police Community Consultative Group, which has substantial support from ethnic minority organisations.

It is of course correct to point out the continuing problems, as Mr Potter has done, and it is perfectly legitimate, as everyone accepts, for the Opposition in Parliament and for others to advocate replacing the Home Secretary as police authority for the Metropolitan Police district by a committee composed of elected representatives of the community.

The case against the GLC Police Committee, however, is not that they suggest this reform, or that they

Nuclear-free zones

From Mr Bruce Kent

Sir, Since no local authority which is a member of the nuclear-free zone network has ever been so silly as to claim immunity from nuclear attack or its effects, I do not understand Professor Howard's contemptuous comparison (August 7) with Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

These authorities are doing just what governments and non-governmental organisations were asked to do, by way of public education and information, in paragraphs 100-106 of the Final Document of the 1978 United Nations session on disarmament.

If our present Government had not so largely ignored these 1978 recommendations, failed to support the United Nations world disarmament campaign of 1982 and shown such a minimum interest in the forthcoming United Nations Year of Peace, these local authorities might

For whom bells toll

From Mr Arthur Coleridge

Sir, In London last year, out of 210,213 calls to the police through burglar alarms sounding off, 208,078 proved to be false alarms: i.e. no burglars, but a whole district upset by the hoofs, bells or shrieking from defective tin boxes clamped on the fronts of houses or shops.

Far be it for me to suggest any collusion between insurance companies who insist on these things and those who install them (includ-

major priority before new prison sites are sought. Yours faithfully, JEFFREY J. BAYES, Chairman, Board of Visitors, H M Prison, Parkhurst Road, Holloway, N7.

From the Director of the Rainer Foundation

Sir, We are amazed that the Home Office has been seemingly taken unawares by the alarming growth in the prison population. Is it not time that the major disadvantages of custodial sentences - both for individual recipients who are progressively confirmed in their criminal associations, and for society as a whole which faces an increasingly massive bill - were properly aired?

Home Office figures show recidivism of 75 per cent to 85 per cent, even for adult prisoners following two to three years' prison sentences. Surely such a high rate of re-offending coupled with a massive increase in the use of custody for young offenders (up almost 100 per cent in ten years) must sooner or later have resulted in a rapid growth in the prison population - and a rapid increase which surely must reinforce itself by further re-offending.

While custody remains as ineffective and indeed as damaging as this, tinkering around with numbers of prisons and with alternatives to custody for adult offenders can never be enough. What is needed is greater provision of alternatives to custody for young offenders, diverting them before the escalation of their criminal careers, and breaking the cycle of recidivism.

It is heartening that the DHSS are expanding their funding for such schemes, not yet available on a national basis; it is disheartening, though, that the Home Office appear not to have received this wisdom.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD KAY, Director, The Rainer Foundation, 89A Blackheath Hill, SE10.

are concerned with policing problems, but that their expenditure (apart from a few modest grants made to reputable non-political organisations) is grossly excessive. Despite all the GLC's talk of accountability, there is almost nothing to show for over £4 million spent on so-called police monitoring groups and on anti-police propaganda between 1981 and the end of March, 1985.

The case is almost that its propaganda material, like the video film, is invariably hostile to the police and biased against them. Furthermore, the committee and those who are influenced by it in the London boroughs are extremely hostile to any consultation with the police. Indeed, in Westminster, where we have set up three consultative groups, we found to our astonishment that Labour councillors and Labour Party members were instructed to boycott our meetings.

Fortunately, the boycott, supported though it has been by threats to some individuals, has been ignored by a number of Labour Party members, some of them black, and we have solid support from other genuine grass-root representatives.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES WEGG-PROSSER, Chairman, Police/Community Consultative Group for Paddington and Marylebone, The Garden Flat, 22 Kidder Terrace, W2.

not have felt it so necessary to undertake work which should have been done by Westminster and Whitehall.

Yours faithfully, BRUCE KENT, Honorary Vice-President, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, 25-24 Underwood Street, N1, August 8.

From Professor J. Rothblat

Sir, On the eve of the Third Review Conference on the Non-Proliferation Treaty it is to be hoped that Professor Michael Howard's letter will not lead anyone to conclude that in order to avoid the fate of Hiroshima all the 172 States should arm themselves with nuclear weapons.

Yours faithfully, J. ROTHBLAT, The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, SW1, August 7.

ing not a few "cowboys": but at least it should be compulsory to have a cut-off after (say) 10 minutes, automatically. Would it not be less anti-social, and just as effective as a deterrent to thieves, if we fitted dummies? Cheaper, anyway!

Certainly the present runaway nationwide movement in favour of these wretched devices should be halted, for a rethink.

Yours faithfully, ARTHUR COLERIDGE, Savile Club, 69 Brook Street, W1.

The English drift-net fishery has a legally shaggy history: off the coast of Yorkshire, nominal drift-nets were set along the shore, and small true drift-net fishery was practised on fine summer nights in the bay off Whiteby. Both used flax nets worked from four-armed open cobbles. Off Northumberland, a simplified trap-net was used along the shore.

A triumph of advocacy persuaded a legal enquiry that a draught net was a net which merely hung in the water, having a draft like a ship; this regularized nets which fished in spite of drifting, infinitely slowly, being anchored. The drift-net menace, developed with monofil nylon in place of the previous flax; the single strands cut like a knife and literally flay fish which squeeze through; this must add a hidden load to the known population pressure.

The Northumbrian authority certainly has splendid patrol vessels; they need them - being a fishery bailiff in Northumbria has always been a dangerous occupation. Some of their fishermen have been indicted for fishing as far north as Montrose Bay, and at least one Scottish fishery representative has been kidnapped while making an inspection. The Scottish Office apologized for failing to give adequate protection.

ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 12 1885

Robert Newman was the manager of the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, London; it was his idea to introduce a new series of concerts there in the late summer season - a time when music performances rarely took place. From the outset they were conducted by Henry J. (later Sir Henry) Wood (1859-1944) who remained in sole charge until 1940. Queen's Hall was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and the "Proms" (for which the BBC had assumed responsibility in 1927) moved to the Royal Albert Hall.

THE FIRST PROM

PROMENADE CONCERTS-II for nothing else Mr Newman's series of promenade concerts, which began at Queen's Hall on Saturday night, will be memorable for the introduction of the French pitch or *diapason normal*, a step towards the adoption of that universal pitch which would be so vast a gain to the musical world generally. It is too soon yet to pronounce on the success of the series, but the orchestra engaged for these concerts, the programme on Saturday night scarcely gave them an opportunity of proving their mettle. Mr. H. J. Wood, the conductor, was a first class musician of ability, and in the overture to *Rienzi* and other pieces he displayed a good beat and ample command over his forces. The weak point of the orchestra was certainly the violins, which imperatively demand strengthening. Otherwise the balance of instruments is well preserved. The most interesting piece in the programme to musicians was the *Valse* by an as yet unnamed composer, which was performed for the first time in England. Kistler is one of the most promising of the younger German composers, and of the numerous imitations of Wagner is considered by some critics as the most competent to wield the bow of Ulysses. The piece performed on Saturday scarcely confirms that opinion. It is easy in the form of a set of waltzes, cleverly scored but containing very little actual originality. Of the numerous singers who appeared, the most successful were Mr. Frangon Davies, who gave a dramatic performance of the prologue to *Pagliacci*, and Mr. A. Kesteven, the soprano, who sang *Wagner's* *Waldesrausch*, who sang *Vulcan's* complete from *Phileas et Baucis* in good style. The general arrangements for the season appear to be excellent. The body of the band is prettily decorated with palms and ferns, and a miniature fountain plays in the promenade. An additional attraction, which was absent in the old Covent Garden days, is the fact that smoking is permitted. Altogether the season opened with every prospect of success.

Lords majority

From the Government Chief Whip, House of Lords

Sir, When I made the claim that "in almost every case and in almost every way of looking at it, the Government do not have an overall majority in the House of Lords" I challenged anyone to produce a set of criteria that would prove otherwise. I reckoned without the ingenuity of Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede, the Opposition Chief Whip (August 5).

Of the 627 peers who voted during the course of the Local Government Bill, 324 take the Government Whip. To conclude from that, as he did in his letter, that the Government have indeed got an overall majority in any way, particular to the general in much the same way as the 45 Independent peers who happened to vote consistently with the Government on this Bill now seem to have been allocated by Lord Ponsonby to the Conservatives in perpetuity.

Although this would certainly suit me as Chief Whip, I very much doubt whether it is an assumption that would appeal to them.

Later he concedes that 123 of the 369 "assured" Government supporters voted less than seven times as against only 75 of the 258 Opposition supporters. But this is thrown in merely as an additional reproach to the Government, without being allowed to interfere with the initial hypothesis in any way.

"Any peers," he writes, "who did not vote at any time during the Local Government Bill surely cannot be regarded as active or even potentially active parliamentarians", and I would accept this as being a broadly fair assessment. The corollary, however, that any peers who did vote at any time during the Local Government Bill could be regarded as active or even potentially active parliamentarians, does not follow, but it is on this false premise that Lord Ponsonby's figures and the whole of his argument are based.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, DENHAM, House of Lords, August 7.

Little-known phrases

From Mr D. H. Murdoch

Sir, Your correspondents' amusement at some of the older phrase-books is ill-considered. Many contained material vital to ensure a comfortable and ordered life for an English gentleman in foreign parts.

I have before me Captain H. Wilberforce Clarke's *Persian Manual* of 1877. It contains such excellent items as: "Make tea strong enough; and by putting in it plenty of milk and sugar you will always make it good, provided the water be actually boiling."

Let the servants fail to heed, we are offered the translation for "What a blockhead you are to require repeated orders for such things," and, presumably as the final step, "Well, I will not speak to him as I may get angry and beat him, but give him his wages and dismiss him."

Our proper reaction should be nostalgia. Yours faithfully, D. H. MURDOCH, 2 Hollin Lane, For Hexingley, Leeds, West Yorkshire.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The wheel moves full circle on co-operation

There are very good reasons to be sceptical about international economic co-operation. It has sometimes been dreadfully counter-productive. It is often urged by those who want to divert attention from embarrassing national failures. The genuine economic self-interest involved in 'interdependence' is too often confused with moral beliefs about the brotherhood of man. And it is discussed within the framework of institutions whose formal meetings are occasionally stupefyingly tedious.

It is, just the same, a little disturbing that international co-operation should have gone so far out of fashion. The contempt with which too many of the participants now treat the international framework set up for their benefit begins to smell of over-reaction, coming as it does at a time when the tendrils of economic change are continuing to bind us even more tightly together.

This new closeness is not - whatever the Third World lobbyists say - primarily a matter of the rich North becoming more dependent on the poor South. Of course, there are links through which economic danger or prosperity can flow both ways, as illustrated by the international banking crisis. But the true interdependence is between the 24 fellow members of the club of industrial market economies known as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Between us, we account for only 19 per cent of the world's population and 24 per cent of its land area. But we produce more than 65 per cent of the world's output. Of this huge amount, each member exports, on average, about 30 per cent. This share has doubled in six major economies during the past 30 years, and increased by more than half in another five. These exports go almost entirely to other members. Despite the growing importance of developing countries, the OECD's trade in goods and services with outside countries amounts to merely 7 per cent of the income of the area as a whole.

So Mr John Llewellyn and others point out in a timely new book on international economic policy. Mr Llewellyn edits the OECD's twice-yearly economic outlook, the best forecast we have of the prospects for the industrial world. It has, as his book points out, not always been a very good one. The OECD's most spectacular forecasting failure came in 1974, when its cheerful prediction that output would grow 3½ per cent dissolved into slumps.

This failure, which followed the first turn of the oil screw by the producers' cartel, marked the turning-point against co-operative endeavour. The OECD attempted to plot a policy track back to full employment, but no one paid much attention. In 1975 its biggest members started a new 'summit club', in 1978 they tried to put together a deal to promote economic growth. They co-operated in a scheme to recycle the revenues that were overflowing Opec coffers. By a mixture of bad luck and bad judgment, all these schemes had results which - viewed from the standpoint of the early 1980s - appeared worse than ineffective.

The prevailing mood of scepticism about international economic co-operation is a healthy part of the new emphasis on entrepreneurial effort and self-help. It is not, however, a necessary part of this shift to fool ourselves that we are an economic island. The damage that the exchange rate - and political responses to its gyrations - can inflict on the most macho of new businesses should be a sufficient warning against such folly. The risks of protectionism should rub the lesson home.

Britain has always been an exceptionally trade-dependent, or 'open', economy. We become more open as we slip down the international league of economic size. Twenty years ago the output of the British economy was exceeded only by those of the United States and West

Germany - today we rank fifth among OECD countries (and fourteenth in the calculations of income per head).

Small industrial economies naturally import and export more in proportion to their national incomes: the external shares of OECD economies range from 12 per cent in the United States to 60 per cent in Belgium.

In Britain today, exports account for more than a third of manufacturing industry's sales. Even the service industries are not immune: exports already account for 13 per cent of sales, and are rising as fast as international restrictions will allow. A glance at profits, embracing overseas subsidiaries, shows us to be even more dependent on the outside world: overseas profits now account for 40 per cent of profits of the sample of industrial and commercial companies monitored by Phillips & Drew, the stockbroker, rising to 50 per cent for its sample of manufacturers.

From these changes the present British Government has drawn the correct lesson that we cannot invent our own world - we have to earn a living in the one that exists. This is a proper message for industry. But it is less clear whether the Government has read the writing on its own wall. 'Interdependence' does indeed suggest that it is precious little use indulging in go-it-alone fine-tuning; it should, however, also suggest that most economic policies, be they based on rules or discretion, must be framed to fit in to the international context.

In this context, Llewellyn and Co have some useful reminders - first, of the number of 'zero sum games' in international economics. We cannot, for example, all simultaneously snatch a competitive advantage from each other (though this is no excuse for lazy and uncompetitive practices). A second set of lessons rests on the increasing importance of the 'international multiplier'. Any increase in demand in one OECD country leaks out into imports from others, but little leaks out of the OECD area altogether. This means that the more open we become, the more effect expansion in one country has on the others - and the more the effect on the original country is magnified if the others follow suit.

This is a warning against a simultaneous stimulus to all economies, of the kind that overheated the OECD area in 1968 or 1972. But it is also a demonstration of the danger of mutually-reinforcing world recession. Some unease about this risk has begun to surface even in the British Treasury, now muttering of the need for both Japan and West Germany to stimulate demand to avert another world recession. Most important of all, however, is the lesson it brings that each country has to do much less to improve its economic condition if all act in internationally consistent ways.

The arguments about trade should not, however, obscure an even more dramatic trend towards integration in monetary matters. Take Llewellyn's example of the eurocurrency markets. In 20 years they have grown by about 30 per cent a year, twice as fast as the value of world trade and nearly three times as fast as nominal incomes. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that capital rather than trade flows have come to dominate exchange rates. Yet governments, including our own, are proving astonishingly slow to realize the limitations this places on domestic monetary policies - and the pre-emptive need for an international monetary framework. This is, after all, where the whole post-war exercise in international co-operation properly began.

*Economic forecasting and policy, Routledge and Keegan Paul, £12.95.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Sinclair under pressure as Acorn details £20m loss

By Bill Johnstone and
Graham Searjeant

The principal creditors of Sinclair Research are expected to press this week for a guaranteed reduction of the £15 million debt owed to them in the wake of a £10 million contract for Sinclair to supply Dixons, the high street retailers, with 160,000 home computers and televisions from stock.

News of the order was rushed out on Friday after Mr Robert Maxwell withdrew the offer by his Hollis group to take control of Sinclair via a £12 million cash injection.

The main trade creditors are Thorn-EMI, AB Electronics and Times, which subcontract manufacturing of Sinclair products.

Together with the bank creditors, Barclays and Citibank, they will be anxious to be convinced that Sinclair has not merely bought time but that, as Sir Clive Sinclair has claimed, 'It has become clear to all parties, as a result of recent



Sir Clive Sinclair: must convince creditors

sales successes, that the proposed refinancing of Sinclair Research is not necessary.' Three months ago, Thorn-EMI, which is owed £7 million, disclosed that it had extended Sinclair's credit by two months because of the company's inability to pay. The two other manufacturers followed suit. Times later sold its stock of 60,000 Spectrum computers abroad.

Meanwhile the difficulties of the home computer market are shown starkly in a circular sent to shareholders of the rival Acorn Computers, giving details of a £4 million capital injection by Olivetti which became necessary after £12 million raised mainly from Olivetti in March proved insufficient to cope with the group's liquidity problems.

The circular reveals that Acorn's turnover tumbled to £22.9 million in the first six months of the year compared with £55 million in the previous half year. Unaudited accounts indicate that Acorn made an operating loss of £9.8 million between January and June and a loss of £14.1 million after interest and exceptional write-offs.

This makes a total pre-tax loss of £20.6 million for the year to June. And that is with the benefit of agreement with the BBC to waive all but £330,000 of its royalty debts of £1.2 million for the use of its name on Acorn computers.

During the last three months of the financial year, Acorn's turnover was running at only 30 per cent of the same period in 1984 and some of its debtors went into receivership or were slow to pay.

The document makes it clear that Acorn would have gone into receivership without the new injection of cash, which values Acorn shares at only 1p.

Mr Brian Long, Acorn's new managing director, said yesterday that sales of the basic BBC computer had trickled along at a good rate since the year end.

There was evidence that destocking by retailers of home computers had stopped but there was no evidence of any upsurge in sales.

● Output of semi-conductors in Kyushu, Japan's 'silicon island' dropped in May for the first time. Leading manufacturers are laying off part-time workers and not replacing employees who leave for the first time since setting up in the island in the mid-1970s.

Scots lead the world on nuclear efficiency

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Scotland's nuclear power stations, which contributed £144 million-worth of power to the National Grid during the miners' strike, have emerged as the most efficient in the world, according to a detailed examination of nuclear power station performance.

The South of Scotland Electricity Board's Humberston site, with two Magnox and two advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs), has achieved a best average load factor of 79.45 per cent in the year to March.

In the survey, conducted by the influential Nuclear Engineering International in the United States, the next best level of efficiency from nuclear power stations was achieved by Florida Power and Light, which runs four pressurized water-cooled reactors (PWRs).

The Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB), which wants to build a PWR at Sizewell in Suffolk, achieved an efficiency rating of 53.06 per cent from its network of AGR and Magnox nuclear power stations. This put it second from last in the league table.

The success of the South of Scotland Electricity Board with its AGRs has embarrassed the Central Electricity Generating Board during the Sizewell public inquiry.

The SSEB has been joined in its support for AGRs by Sir John Boyd, the former general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

In an article for the latest edition of his union's journal, Sir John suggests that the CEGB has been wrong in its support for the PWR.

He says: 'Lord Marshall (the CEGB chairman) apparently made up his mind in favour of the PWR long before the British AGR stations at Hinkley Point and Humberston were able to show their full capability. They are performing well.'

NUCLEAR POWER STATION PERFORMANCE			
Utility	Average annual load factor	Reactor type	
SSEB (Scotland)	79.45	AGR-Magnox	
Florida Power and Light (USA)	77.31	PWR	
Tokyo Electric (Japan)	76.99	BWR	
Edison (USA)	76.99	PWR	
Swedish State Power	72.48	BWR	
Electricite de France	71.46	BWR	
Kansai Electric Power (Japan)	70.51	PWR	
Ontario Hydro	69.95	PWR	
Canam Edison (USA)	68.33	BWR	
Vepac	59.37	PWR	
Electric Power (USA)	53.48	BWR	
Central Electricity Gen Board	53.06	AGR-Magnox	
Department of Atomic Energy India	42.54	PWR	

Source: Nuclear Engineering International.

1. Rating under reactor 2. Pressurized heavy water reactor

Midland backs 3% inflation forecast

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Midland Bank has endorsed the Prime Minister's forecast of a fall in the inflation rate to 3 per cent within the lifetime of this Parliament.

According to the Midland Bank Review, today, the inflation rate, now 7 per cent, will fall to 5.3 per cent next year, 4.9 per cent in 1987 and 2.9 per cent in 1988.

But economic growth, after increasing by 3.5 per cent this year and 5 per cent next, will slow to 2 per cent in 1987-88, the forecast says.

Unemployment, however, is forecast to remain high, with the adult total dipping to 2.9 million in 1987, before rising to 3 million again in 1988. This is in spite of a predicted rise of 600,000-700,000 in employment over the next four years.

Another report, published today by Charterhouse, the banking and investment group, says Britain's money supply growth is 'dangerously fast' and carries the risk of higher price rises as inflation moves up.

Charterhouse says inflation will fall below 5 per cent by the end of 1986. But wages will grow more slowly, more jobs will be lost and company profits will be squeezed during the next 12 months.

According to Charterhouse, the Government is finding it harder to measure monetary growth, as interest-bearing current accounts blur the distinction between savings and spending money.

'Consequently, the confusion over measuring and interpreting money figures has led the Chancellor virtually to abandon the targeting of money supply.'

Money supply has been growing much faster through the last year than the Treasury's guidelines suggested. The demand for credit has risen rapidly despite the surge in company profits and cash flow, Charterhouse says.

With changes in money supply becoming more unpredictable, attention is being focused on the exchange rate and Charterhouse predicts that interest rates are likely to be moved 'with an eye on the pound'. Since exports, profits and jobs may be jeopardized by a high exchange rate, interest rates will continue to be brought down.

Midland, however, expects only a modest further fall in base rates this year, with the rate at the end of the year expected to be 11 per cent.

Indesit to call in receiver

Rome (Agencies) - Shareholders of Indesit, Italy's second biggest manufacturer of refrigerators and washing machines, yesterday voted to call in the official receiver after failing to find a foreign buyer.

Indesit said it had suffered mounting first half losses after losing 106 billion lira (£42 million) in 1984.

Under Italian law, stricken firms can ask a court to appoint officials to run their affairs for up to two years, during which debts and liabilities are frozen while efforts are made to restructure the business.

Indesit last month said it was pinning hopes on a rescue by Bosch-Siemens to avoid calling in the receiver. But the West German company later said it was not interested in acquiring a stake.

JMB auditor may face suit by Lloyd's names

By Alison Eadie

Arthur Young McClelland Moores, which is being sued for its role as auditor of Johnson Matthey Bankers, now faces being sued on behalf of Lloyd's names on the loss-making former PCW syndicates.

Mr David Thomson, chairman of Jufrest, the company set up to recover money misappropriated in the PCW affair, has confirmed in a letter to names that protective writs have been issued against Arthur Young and its predecessor firms as auditors of the syndicates.

Proceedings have also been issued and served on Watson & Morse, the solicitors who advised PCW on aspects relating to insurance companies in the period from 1967 to 1980. Mr Thomson has also informed the names that, so far, the amount of money recovered does not cover the cost of the recovery operation.

Jufrest has issued a protective writ against Arthur Young because it has not yet marshalled its case, but Mr Thomson said legal action will almost certainly be taken against the firm of accountants.

Mr Thomson has also told names that proceedings had been issued in the United States against Mr Peter Cameron-Webb and Mr Peter Dixon, both former chairmen of the PCW underwriting agency, to recover property and other assets which Jufrest believes belong to the syndicates.

An application for interim payments of damages by Mr Cameron-Webb, Mr Dixon, Mr John Wallrock, a former chairman of Minter Holdings which owns the underwriting agency, and four other former PCW employees, will be heard in the commercial court in January.

US NOTEBOOK

Debt auction changes the climate

The \$21.75 billion (£15.87) auction of Federal Government debt last week changed the assessment of the economic outlook and of the outlook for the credit markets.

Gloom lifted in the bond markets to be replaced by gloom among those who had been forecasting a 'strong surge' of economic growth.

The administration forecast of 5 per cent real GNP growth in the second half of the year was left stranded, as was the forecast by Mr Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, that there would be 4 per cent real growth in the second half of the year.

The tone of the financial markets improved as the auction result indicated declining yields.

Before the auction opened, the new 10½ bonds were being sold at 10.82 per cent. But by the end of the auction, the yield on these bonds was down to 10.66 per cent. Similar declines occurred in other bond yields before and after the auction.

The result was a defeat for the bond bears and for those who had sought to do well by shorting the issues.

In a sign of the times, Dr Henry Kaufman, who had remained silent during the days leading up to the auction, said: 'With no signs yet of a third quarter rebound, the Federal Reserve will probably continue its policy of providing a substantial volume of reserves to the banking system - and an eventual easier monetary stance cannot be ruled out entirely. Declines in car sales and reports from retailers suggest that consumers are retrenching, and that expectations of only small gains in industrial production and personal income for July are reinforcing the prospects for slower growth.'

My only worry about that statement is that it represents the essence of what I have been saying for several months. Now that Kaufman is repeating those ideas, I am wondering whether I should immediately start changing track.

We are now almost half way through the third quarter and yet there is little indication of any acceleration of economic growth. In particular, the prices of commodities continue to wilt. The Commodity Research Bureau index of Commodity futures fell to 219 again by Friday back to the 1978 level.

Meanwhile, the non-dollar currencies have maintained the strength they accumulated after last February. Yet this decline in the dollar since February - of the order of 17 per cent - has failed to bring about any stimulus in the dollar prices of commodities. Instead, dollar prices of physical commodities have plunged since February, over the same period during which the non-dollar currencies have boomed.

This points to a strong deflationary influence inside the United States. After an initial burst of optimism, it is now clear that there is virtually no hope of any material reduction in the Federal budget deficit.

Now the reality is emerging: The United States is going to be looking at a budget deficit of the order of \$200 billion for some years. The existence of this permanent deficit will have the effect of crippling economic expansion because neither the Fed nor the Administration will be prepared to countenance expansionary economic policies when the deficit is so enormous.

Maxwell Newton

Australia's recovery 'in danger'

By Our Economics Correspondent

Australia's economic recovery is threatened by rapid growth in wages, according to a report on the Australian economy by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development yesterday.

The OECD expects the recovery, which began in 1983, to continue until next year. Growth beyond then depends on successful wage restraint, it says.

Without this, the OECD says, the benefits of the 20 per cent fall in the value of the Australian dollar in the first half of this year will disappear. The dollar's fall is expected to push consumer price inflation above 7 per cent in the second half of this year.

This would normally result in higher wages under the Accord with the trade unions, whereby wages are raised every six months in line with movements in consumer prices.

The OECD argues that the Australian authorities must exclude at least part of the inflationary impact of the currency drop in wage indexation, or an inflationary spiral could begin.

The other big problem for the economy is the balance of payments deficit and rising foreign debt.

IDB speculation grows

Speculation grew at the weekend that Mercantile House's application to become an inter-dealer-broker in the restructured gilt market will be turned down.

The Bank of England is expected to announce the successful applicants shortly. Seven companies applied to become IDBs last month despite a widely held view that

the new market will be incapable of supporting more than five.

The function of IDBs will be to deal between primary dealers (market makers) in the American-style market using screen networks to display prices.

Mercantile House already owns the largest IDB in the United States, Fundamental Brokers Inc.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week	
FT Ind Ord	559.5 (+8.4)
FT All Share	620.02 (+4.07)
FT Govt Securities	83.29 (+0.33)
FT-SE 100	1286.3 (+5.8)
Bargains	20.52
Dataseam USM	97.08 (+0.99)
New York	
Dow Jones	1,320.79 (-32.26)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,401.19 (-124.77)
Hong Kong	1676.51 (+10.92)
Hang Seng	215.8 (-2.8)
Amslerdams	441.6 (+4.9)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1413.1 (+15.8)
Brussels	
General	311.24 (+5.27)
Paris: CAC	277.5 (+2.2)
Zurich	
SKA General	387.00 (-1.3)

GOLD

London fixing:	am \$322.40 pm \$321.65
close	\$321.50-\$322.00 (\$237.25-237.75)
New York:	Comex \$328.76

CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week	
London:	£ \$1.3558 (-0.0137)
DM	DM 3.8436 (-0.0314)
Sfr	Sfr 3.1789 (+0.012)
FF	FF 11.7485 (-0.0655)
Yen	Yen 323.75 (-1.34)
Index	Index: 90.7 (-0.4)
New York:	
£	\$1.3705 (+0.0025)
DM	DM 2.9080 (-0.012)
Sfr	Sfr 133.3 (+0.8)
SCU	SCU 80.579507
SDR	SDR 02.768870

INTEREST RATES

London:	Bank Base: 11½%
3-month interbank	11½-11¾%
3-month eligible bills:	buying rate 11½-11¾%

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim:	ASEA AB, Exlar Building & Construction Group, Jamesons Chocolate, Manchester Ship Canal Company, Tiley International, Transport Development Group, Waterford Glass Group.
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FINALS: Energy Capital, Grosvenor Square Properties, Howard Shuttering, Wyko Group.

TOMORROW - Interim: BSR International (expected August 14), Investors Capital Trust, Rotaflex.

FINALS: Matthew Clark and Sons, Gold Fields Property, Group Investors, New Wits, Vogelstruts-bull Metal Holdings.

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Commercial Union Assurance, Foreign & Colonial Investment Trust (expected August 15) Phicom, Philips Lamps (second quarter), Ryan International, Trencherwood, Tricentral, Ultramar, Yelverton Investments.

Chinese threat

China has threatened to reduce sharply imports from the US if a Bill cutting its textile exports to America by up to 58 per cent becomes law, according to Mr Sam Gibbons, leader of a visiting US Congressional delegation in Peking.

IMF approval

The executive board of the International Monetary Fund has formally approved resumption of a \$1.42 billion standby loan programme for Argentina, clearing the way for injections of new cash by the IMF and commercial banks.

● BTR: The company has acquired BAE Automated Systems, a privately-owned corporation at Carrollton, Texas. BAE makes automated and mechanical baggage systems for airlines.

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● DIAMOND STYLUS: Year to March 31, Dividend 0.5p (0.5p). Figures in 5000. Turnover (2,147). Pre-tax loss 12 (profit 113).

COUNTY SECURITIES

County Securities Limited is an international broker/dealer in European, U.S. and Far Eastern equities, incorporating the international dealers of County Bisgood Limited.

We are pleased to announce that as from 12 August 1985 we will be trading from our temporary offices at

1-2 Finsbury Square
London EC2A 1AD
Telephone: 01-588 2525
Telex: 916041.

COUNTY SECURITIES

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Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Share Price	Dividend
1	BUILDING AND ROADS		
2	French Aer		
3	Permanium		
4	Major Ltd		
5	Magnum & South		
6	Couch (Derby)		
7	De Dredging		
8	Heywood Williams		
9	Baggebeck Beck		
10	Guthrie		
11	BREWERIES		
12	Scott & New		
13	Dunlop		
14	Irish Dist		
15	Greene King		
16	Vaux		
17	Brown (Matthew)		
18	Clark (Matthew)		
19	Marston Thompson		
20	Highland Dist		
21	DRAPERY AND STORES		
22	Mark & Spencer		
23	Empire Stores		
24	Excesses Clothes		
25	Ford (Martin)		
26	Preedy (Alfred)		
27	Smith (WH) A		
28	Casket (S)		
29	Goldsmiths Gp		
30	Bentley		
31	Scott (James) A		
32	Acas Energy		
33	Burnham		
34	Bristol Oil		
35	So-energi		
36	Sillicone		
37	Atlantic Resources		
38	Uthmaniyah		
39	Shell		
40	Chancellor		
41	Ampl		

© Times Newspapers Limited. Your Daily Total

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS						
Stock out	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yield	Yield	Yield
standing	£	%	£	%	%	%

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
Year	Month	Day	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yield
			£	%	£	%

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
Year	Month	Day	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yield
			£	%	£	%

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
Year	Month	Day	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yield
			£	%	£	%

UNDATED						
Year	Month	Day	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yield
			£	%	£	%

INDEX-LINKED						
Year	Month	Day	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yield
			£	%	£	%

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
Year	Month	Day	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yield
			£	%	£	%

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
Year	Month	Day	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yield
			£	%	£	%

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			£	%	£	%

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
Year	Month	Day	Price	Ch'ge	Div	Yield
			£	%	£	%

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Aug 30. Contango Day, Sept 2. Settlement Day, Sept 9.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Green	Div	P/E
£m		£	%	£m	£	
1,485.00	Brown Shipley	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1,485.00	French Aer	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1,485.00	Permanium	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1,485.00	Major Ltd	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1,485.00	Magnum & South	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1,485.00	Couch (Derby)	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1,485.00	De Dredging	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1,485.00	Heywood Williams	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1,485.00	Baggebeck Beck	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1,485.00	Guthrie	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00

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£m		£	%	£m	£	
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1,485.00	De Dredging	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
1,485.00	Heywood Williams	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
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1,485.00	Guthrie	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00

1,424.20	Swire	954	-1	4.3	4.4	12.7
10.00	Stampan (ID) 'A'	241	0	1.8	3.3	1.8
341.20	Stampan (60%) 'A'	284	0	2.3	4.4	1.8
1,000.00	Stampan (60%) 'A'	284	+2	2.3	4.4	1.8
17.30	Stanley (AQ)	71	0	2.4	3.2	1.8
1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
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1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
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1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
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1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4	3.2	1.8
1,000.00	Star	71	+6	2.4		

ORDINARY SHARES

Profits could be in store as property builds up to a rally

IN mid-1984 central London contained nearly 9 million square feet of vacant office space, testimony of the over-optimism of previous planners and the lack of business confidence among potential tenants. Today the figure is down by almost a third, leaving less than one square foot for every Londoner.

Excellent news for the property market, but such fundamental improvements have not been reflected in property shares. Over the last year the sector has put on a dismal showing against the rest of the stock market, and although recent weeks have produced a little recovery, the interest has concentrated on one or two special situations, and Mr Geoffrey Bradman's Rosehaugh, so special as to be extraordinary.

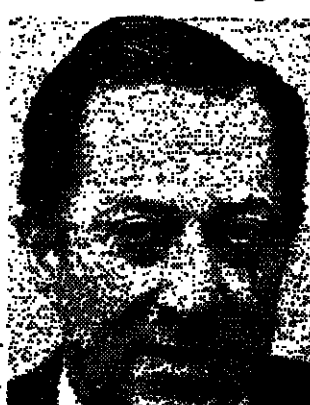
Rosehaugh has stakes in huge development schemes in London at Finsbury Avenue and Liverpool Street, where Mrs Thatcher gave the digging an official seal-off 10 days ago. Equally important, Rosehaugh has in its chairman someone who could finance a dolls house development in the most tax-efficient way, let alone a £300 million office development.

But when central London longings can top one million square feet in a month, as according to the agents, Debenhams, Tewson & Co., they did in June, property companies do not need the special attributes of Rosehaugh to be attractive. In the period that Rosehaugh has done twice as well as the stock market, Britain's biggest property company, Land Securities, has underperformed by 17 per cent. It now stands at a discount of 28 per cent to net assets, a situation which is unlikely to persist.

In June, the sector hit a nine-year low but, according to Mr Robin Griffiths, chairman of Grievson Grant, it is poised for a very strong rally, which has not been equalled since 1982. And on this occasion the charts are backed by strong messages of support from the real property market. The three areas which are most important for quoted property companies could hardly look more bullish. The shop market is thriving, particularly the fight for Debenhams, is evidence of the demand for prime city centre space. Offices in good locations are also in demand. Good property companies are doing well, and City offices are more in demand than ever before. And industrial properties, at least in the south-east, are no longer looking lonely for tenants. The agents, Hillier Parker, recently forecast that industrial rents were about to see their first real growth for six years.

Against that background, most of the established property companies are undervalued. On the charts, Mr John Riblat's British Land has just broken through a significant barrier of 150p, and on discount of more than 25 per cent to net assets, is set to soar. But there are other shares which look cheaper. One is MEPC, which has been hit by quailms over its recent acquisition of English Property Corporation and the huge vendor placing that necessitated, and has also suffered from the weakness of the Australian dollar on its overseas earnings. Under its chairman, Mr Christopher Benson, MEPC, is still winning important development schemes in Britain. It recently netted the contract for a shopping centre in Tunbridge Wells. Quilter Goodison the stockbroker, estimates that net assets are at least 435p, putting the shares on a discount of more than 35 per cent.

On Land Securities Quilter is less bullish, believing that the giant of the sector is too lumbering to equal the performance of its more agile competitors. But Mr Richard Langford,



John Riblat shares set to soar.

of De Zoete & Bevan, rates the stock a firm "buy".

Another De Zoete buy is Slough Estates, which has 300,000 square feet under construction at the moment. 70,000 square feet of it pre-let.

Companies with big interests overseas are suffering from the strength of the pound, but that does not devalue the underlying strength of some of their portfolios, nor their attractions as a hedge against the time when, inevitably, sterling loses ground. Paramount among these must be Hammerson, with 65 per cent of its assets overseas, mostly in high quality North American schemes. On a discount of under 20 per cent to estimated assets, Hammerson is not cheap and, like most property companies, the yield is tiny, but it is sound now and could yet become exciting.

Standing on a smaller discount, but with the added excitement of bid potential already built in, is Stock Conversion. The bright boys of Stock Conversion have taken a 26.5 per cent stake in Stock Conversion.

And for people who find it hard to relate to office blocks and industrial estates, Deagen may be worth a look. Still controlled by the Freshwater family, Deagen owns some of London's better blocks of flats, and is making big profits from selling them as tenants leave.

Patience Wheatcroft

Green field companies yield poor harvest for investors

As USM-listed stocks continue to suffer the worst of this summer's stock market bedevilling, many investors are wondering just what they have bought in the secondary section of their portfolio.

But, as a review of "green field" USM companies shows, most other investors have been relatively little to complain about. Those brave few who put their cash into start-up ventures on the USM are the ones with worries.

The record for start-ups here is bad. Of 14 we have identified as genuine green field companies, none has shown a profit for shareholders and five have already been removed from the scene.

Hesketh Motorcycles and IO Technology have sunk, and Airship Industries, Immediate Business Systems and Syntelabs have passed to new ownership at prices well below those paid at the market launch. Admittedly, Airship could soon be back, but shareholders who originally backed the company have already taken, or are sitting on, a big loss.

The shares in Airship not owned by Mr Alan Bond - he has about 80 per cent - have been traded recently under rule 535 at 30p. That compares with a price of 140p when the company entered the USM early in 1983.

Of the remaining nine companies in this USM group, six look poorly. The two oldest green field entrants, Nimble International and SelectTV, struggle on, but with little or no immediate prospect of improvement.

Both companies joined the USM in 1981 warning investors of the risks involved, but also, of course, offering hope of big rewards. As the table of share prices shows, so far only high risks have been seen.

At SelectTV, the cable television outfit, Mr Robert Maxwell, the company's chairman, has been warning of a need for more money for months. Whether this means a rights issue or a takeover - at a suitable price - by his own

company, Pergamon Press, remains to be seen. Pergamon already has about 17.5 per cent of SelectTV.

At Nimble, the saga of a delayed hopes seems never ending. The company's product, a mass-produced three-dimensional camera, has still to find enough buyers.

Bio-Isotopes, the proteins maker which came to the USM in July 1982, had a rights issue two months ago and appears to be back to starters. How much longer investors have to wait to see true progress is another unanswerable question. At least in this share there are some lucky speculators who, presumably, sold out when the price was a bubbly 400p or so.

Metal Sciences, which offers a new process for industrial shot-blasting, has been on the USM for two years. This month it revealed increased losses - £535,198 against £157,229 in the previous year - but directors still sound hopeful that profits will arrive before the start-up cash runs out. To be fair to the

company, it can still claim to be at the development stage, so perhaps shareholders should not be too despondent.

Xylyx, producer of a slot-machine access system for viewdata services, lost its independence within months of its debut in 1984. After boardroom troubles it was bought into by two large US investors, Tactis and the Frick Foundation. Since then, management consultants appear to be running the company and shareholders still await developments.

Applied Holographics, another 1984 entry, is doing better. Though it has yet to fulfil early promise, it is at least selling its hologram machines. The latest buyer is the British Printing and Communication Corporation, and Applied's chairman, Mr Ossie Boxall, expects sales of the machines, which cost £200,000 each, to be boosted in the autumn.

Mr Boxall is steering the company into a strong marketing push, having set up a joint

USM START-UP VENTURES

The survivors	launch share price	current price	high/low
Applied Holographics	180p	195p	261p/141p
Bio-Isotopes	53p	30p	450p/26p
Hobson	25p	14p	25p/12p
Maxi print	28p	26p	35p/26p
Metal Sciences	11p	6p	17p/4p
Nimble International	205p	18p	275p/3p
SelectTV	44p	7p	44p/7p
Syntelabs Private Hospital	120p	110p	128p/110p
Xylyx	50p	6p	62p/5p

Those taken over or out

Company	Launch share price	Current price	High/Low
Airship Industries	140p	30p	140p/30p
Hesketh Motorcycles	80p	10p	80p/10p
Immediate Business Systems	198p	10p	198p/10p
IO Technology	10p	10p	10p/10p
Syntelabs	120p	110p	128p/110p

venture with a Canadian company and with Ilford, a Ciba-Geigy offshoot in Paris. Last June's heavily-discounted rights issue - at 90p - has barely hurt the share price.

It is still early days for two of the other three companies. Hobson, which has a new process for aluminium die manufacturing, has been severely hit by boardroom rows, but the reigning team claims that profits will be made in 1986, two years after the USM launch. Shareholders must wait to see if that view is simply optimism.

Maxprint, maker of special-quality copying machines, only got going in April this year, but at least it is moving forward. Its marketing director, Mr Ian Cunningham, says: "We have three full systems in place - priced at around £8,000 each - and orders for 10 systems for the autumn."

The last of the green field companies, and the one with what looks like the best hope for success, is Swindon Private Hospital. Built within schedule and budget, the hospital has been taking patients since June 1984, and should report full-year figures in the next six to eight weeks.

Although shareholders are unlikely to see a profit in this first year of "trading", hopes are high that the company is still on course and will be showing real returns over the present year.

Perhaps herein lies a moral: those of you feeling sick just now might find refuge in a hospital.

County Bisgood, the leading market maker in USM stocks, has published figures showing that the total USM capitalization is now £3,132 million, with 312 companies on the lists at the end of July.

So far this year about £215 million has been raised through the secondary market, launches and rights issues. That is near the total for 1984 of £261.7 million.

Maker turnover - where traders make their living - totalled £956.31 million in the first seven months of 1985.

Pam Spooner

TEMPUS

Gilts: Fed calls the shots as traders make their play

The authorities forced an away win over the market last week, while the market, in the crazy Alice-in-Wonderland world of the new gilts market, snatched a straw from the authorities. Honour appears to have been satisfied on both sides. Over the week, gilts advanced very marginally, with the FT-All Stock Index improving by just 0.5 per cent. But the gain came after some anxious moments in the mid-week, when the market sagged heavily in line with sterling.

The authorities, for their part, released an ambiguous set of money figures, braved the consequences of frustrating foreboding expectations, and guided sterling back to a reasonable rather than crisis-ridden level. This left the latest build-up of the year floating off on a sea of money.

Still unclear after the week's frantic movements is the market's potential for penetrating the 10 per cent yield barrier. Equally hazy is the US bond market's scope for a sustained rally, after the largest US Treasury refinancing programme on record was completed.

At these yield levels, the stakes are high and the outcome to the game uncertain. *Mesdames, messieurs, faites vos jeux!*

Key to the week was the release on Tuesday of the flash EM3 figures for banking July. The figures were a remarkable mixture of the good, the bad, and the perplexing. The supply side picture was favourable, thanks to the unwinding of the Abbey Life share sale effect.

After seasonal adjustment, EM3 looks to have fallen by as much as 1/2 per cent, albeit from a higher base than initially suspected, because of banks' misreporting. The impact of the decline on broad money growth rates was striking.

Over the last quarter, the annualized rate of expansion of EM3 eased back from 23.5 per cent to 8 per cent. To this extent, the authorities have benefited, as they failed to do last November during the British Telecom sale, from the distortions effects on the aggregate of a large share sale.

But figures on the demand side were more disturbing. Bank lending totalled some £11 billion, and demand for credit seems to have been widespread across the board. The clearers allege that manufacturers' demand for credit was particularly strong; and personal borrowing jumped by £471 million. Yet again a high level of interest rates appears to have had little impact on the underlying United Kingdom demand for credit.

Against this background, both the Bank and the institutions boxed clever. The Bank sold a mere £0.4 billion of the net debt, quite clearly reversing the recent policy of over-funding. Outflows across the exchanges were £1.4 billion, implying some wholesale switching by fund managers out of the United Kingdom.

The market's reaction to these figures was illuminating. Foreign exchange dealers concentrated on the supply side aspect of the data: they concluded that the figures were good. They promptly sold sterling heavily, on the grounds that rate cuts would follow quite quickly. Gilts fell sharply on the back of weakening sterling.

But the authorities, presumably to their chagrin, were also at pains to stress the demand aspect, a not unnatural response, bearing in mind the proximity of the US Treasury auction. Some claim that sterling's subsequent recovery owed a lot to Bank of England intervention. Gilts also recovered sharply.

Thus the week, if nothing else, demonstrated that the authorities have been partially successful in diverting market attention away from domestic monetary considerations. The fact that the old hump in the yield curve has also fallen dramatically in the last month by about 50 pence - far faster than the long - suggests a different investment criteria are at play, especially since the domestic investor appears to be moving abroad. The market's response to monetary data is probably tangential nowadays.

But the relative - and perhaps temporary - freedom which the authorities have procured from self-imposed domestic policy constraints is quite likely to have been replaced by external factors, notably from the US. For some time now, the US Treasury has been showing up very clearly last week, after the successful conclusion of the second leg of the US Treasury refinancing programme, when the Commonwealth of Australia's £100 million bulldog bond was oversubscribed nearly 20 times. But the £2 billion which came raining in after the news from New York was good.

This makes the state of the US bond market doubly important. Last week, it finished in reasonable shape, after finally absorbing \$64 billion of US Treasury 30-year old bonds. But the strain was telling by the weekend. Interest was less intense than some growth rates had predicted, and rumours, notably that the Japanese had been firm buyers, moved the market as much as hard fact.

The acute dilemma which US bonds face, and which could well be reflected in the performance of UK gilts, may become even sharper in the course of this week, with the publication of two crucial sets of figures on the real US economy - July retail sales and industrial production. Flat figures for both series will pose a substantial policy dilemma for the Federal Reserve.

That would suggest that the accommodating policy which the Fed has been following towards the real US economy has not been successful enough. The Fed will, therefore, come under increasing pressure to deploy Option B, which entails pushing US rates down still further, and risking a massive sell-off of the dollar, in order to get the US economy moving again.

The gilt market knows very well what this would mean for London. Sterling would appreciate, the authorities would cut interest rates, and short gilts would bound ahead.

Meanwhile, traders are noting that the massive shortages so far this banking month in the money markets have not been offset by gilt sales. Banking August broad money figures might reverse July's outcome pro forma. The current crop of policies is exciting, but those policies are also very high risk.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E
£1,000,000	ABN Bank	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	Adam & Company	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	Barclays	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	BCI	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	Citibank Savings	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	Consolidated Trust	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	Continental Trust	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	Co-operative Bank	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	C. Hoare & Co	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	Lloyds Bank	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	Midland Bank	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	Nat West Bank	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	TSB	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	Williams & Glyn's	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	Citibank NA	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
£1,000,000	ABN Bank	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E
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£1,000,000	Adam & Company	110p	+	110p	110p	10p	9.1%	11.0
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COMPANY NEWS

IN BRIEF

● **JOSEPH WEBB:** Year to March 31. Total dividend 0.51p (same). Turnover £4.83 million (£5.74 million). Pretax profit £30,022 (£405,410).

By John Nicholls

A high proportion of the weekends other retired boats were dismissed, which seems to suggest that the trend towards ever-lighter spars has gone far enough. In the Admiral's Cup division of the race (52 starters) there were six mismatings

By Barry Pickthall

MOTOR CYCLING

Unstoppable Spencer achieves double first

look the 250cc title at
the previous weekend.

BOWLS
Ottaway wins singles

third.
Wymondham
Cdn 16; R H

... ..

Backhand winner: Pavel Slozil, of Czechoslovakia, on his way to winning the Austrian Grand Prix in Kitzbühel yesterday. He beat Michael Westphal, 7-5 6-2.

From Lenny MacArthur

RESULTS: Individuals: 1. Hoffer (F, Klimek) WCG; 1,477; 2. Lemandus (O, Altner, Switz) 1,396; 3. Marzorg (A Gretha Jensen, Den) 1,387; 4. Fishy Trout (C Barthe, GB) 1,266; 5. Sistrer (U, R) 1,200; 6. Erpen, WCG 1,851; 7. Maura (U, Schutten-Beumer, W) 1,310; 7. Babara (U, U) 1,200; 8. Flamingo (U, Kelsonson, SW) 1,200; 9. Ruck (J Kovest, U) 1,200; 10. Hevral (U, US) 1,150; 11. USGS 1,167; Yearn: 1. WCG 4,886; 2. Denmark 4,763; 3. USGS 4,746; 4. Switzerland 4,728; 5. USA 4,822; 6. Netherlands 4,979; 7. Yugoslavia 4,815.

By a Correspondent

Forty-eight of the 51 horses who started the cross-country completed, and were fault free over the fences. This was the final selection trial for the European championship at Burghley next month.

DUBLIGHT BANK OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1, Bright Cap, V Holgate (British National League); 2, Precious, V Holgate (British National League); 3, Distinctive, V Holgate (British National League); 4, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 5, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 6, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 7, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 8, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 9, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 10, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 11, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 12, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 13, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 14, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 15, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 16, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 17, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 18, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 19, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 20, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 21, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 22, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 23, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 24, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 25, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 26, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 27, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 28, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 29, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 30, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 31, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 32, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 33, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 34, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 35, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 36, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 37, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 38, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 39, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 40, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 41, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 42, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 43, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 44, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 45, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 46, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 47, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 48, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 49, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 50, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary); 51, Kilmacallin Park, Potts (Glenageary).

THE DUBLIN SHOW, 1, Red Girl, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 2, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 3, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 4, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 5, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 6, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 7, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 8, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 9, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 10, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 11, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 12, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 13, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 14, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 15, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 16, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 17, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 18, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 19, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 20, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 21, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 22, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 23, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 24, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 25, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 26, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 27, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 28, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 29, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 30, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 31, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 32, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 33, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 34, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 35, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 36, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 37, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 38, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 39, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 40, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 41, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 42, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 43, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 44, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 45, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 46, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 47, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 48, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 49, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 50, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street); 51, Glenageary, Mrs. J. Thompson (Agency of Bond Street).

Dublin show, page 17

From Athlete Still Sofia

464 of a sec ahead in a new championship record of 3.45 seconds. But his joy was short-lived, when the judges ruled that he had taken a fractional "flier" and was therefore ineligible. The East German was bitter one for the Russians, for they had had an already different championships and have already conferred their supremacy in figure skating to West Germany. The East German women inevitably confirmed their position as the world's best skaters. The statistics made dismal reading. Of 34 individual swims by British competitors, only six were under 25 minutes. The fact that this criterion gives a true reflection of how a team has performed, the medal tally (one gold, two silver, three bronze) is unimpressive. It shows only that these individuals have done well. Times in Sofia were slower than in Moscow, but the result of the often blizzardy conditions.

Povarnitin, who was competing in the semi-finals of the Soviet Union Athletics Cup, was not even among the top 20 in the world last year. In 1978, when the event took place among the first six in the Soviet Union national championships in Leningrad, he was last Soviet to hold the world record set by Vladimir Yachenko who cleared 2.34m in Tbilisi in June, 1978, when the eventual Moscow winner, the Polish-born Wieslaw Zdzienicki of Poland, jumped 2.35m.

Povarnitin, who uses the "flop" technique pioneered by Dick Fosbury, said he and Vladimir Yachenko had been training together. Yachenko had aimed for 2.32m. But when he failed, Povarnitin bettered the record for the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine by clearing 2.36m. Yachenko, who had been considered the favorite, ordered the bar to be raised to 2.40. Tass said Yachenko succeeded at this height at his third attempt.

By Pot Butcher

Cram will undoubtedly have a harder race than in his own country, where he has won the 1,500 metres in Moscow over Saturday, because the 800 metres in Zurich includes Joaquin Cruz, the Olympic champion, Johnny Gray, who beat Cruz earlier this year over 800 metres, the Brazilian's first defeat at the distance since the world championships in Helsinki. Sammy Koski, third fastest ever behind Coe and Cruz, Billie Conchellah and Edwin Koach, fourth and sixth in the Olympics, Garner are also in the field.

...longer the London Mara-

conquering them.

It makes Jones, who began his winning effort from three miles, the official holder of two world bests. He still holds the half marathon record because the course on which he won the Olympic championship ran 7min 11sec has yet to be re-measured.

Sarah Rowell from Dartford had a comfortable victory in the women's race.

RESULTS: Men: 1, S. Jones (Newport Harbors) 81min 14sec (world best); 2, C. Thackery (Barnet) 82min 21sec; 3, S. Kinnon (Salford Harriers) 83min; Women: 1, S. Rowell (Dartford Harriers) 74min 53sec; 2, A. Kinnon (Barnet) 76min 46sec; 3, L. Irving (Barnet AC) 74min 53sec.

League first division

match at Wood Green on Saturday. Wells, having his first competitive start, was a regular in the Olympics, ran a relay leg for Olympians Southern. But he looked heavy, running the second leg, and was out of the race after a few days' training. He has no plans to race seriously this summer and is going to concentrate on the 1980 U.S.S.R. Commonwealth and European championships.

Birchfield won the league title in consecutive years, 1979-80 and 1980-81, having done last year's winners, Haringey.

●Sergei Bubka, of the Soviet Union, the world record-holder in the pole vault, will be the star. The record will be broken during the European Cup final in Moscow next August. Bubka, who vaulted six metres in Paris last month, said, however, that the design and properties of poles would have to change if athletes were to reach 10 metres.

The 22-year-old from Edmondston tamed the tourists' Test attack with 102 for Middlesex on his first appearance at any level at head-quarters, in his innings of 102 and 101, under five hours and five minutes.

MIDWINTER, First Innings	
W N Seale not out	10
K R Brown at Phillips b Barnett	11
J W Gasting b McDermott	11
W O Dunster b Vee b Holland	11
C T Radley not out	11
Extras to 4, lb 2, n-5 9	
Total (2 wickets)	20
R P Downton, J E Embury, P H Edmonds, P Williams, S P Hughes and M G Cowan bat.	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-212, 2-251, 3-252.	

ALISTONIAN'S CRICKET: WGS St Michael, W C Williams

Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Essex took advantage of some brief respite from the widespread heavy rain yesterday to keep themselves in the reckoning for the most open John Player League

championship in years.

Only three games were able to go ahead and all of them were restricted to some extent. Leicestershire's new England recruit, Les Taylor, had a brilliant day in his first seven-run win over Gloucestershire in a ten-over bash at Cheltenham. Two wickets fell in the penultimate over, from Cliff, as Gloucestershire battled to better Leicestershire's total of 77 for eight.

Ellis was run out by a brilliant throw from the Gloucestershire extra care boundary, then Curran swung high at Cliff's next ball and de Freitas poked the catch. Taylor brought a day final over to secure a victory and take Leicestershire's lead in the county leaders, while the Gloucestershire wrecked the Cheltenham scoreboard.

Essex crushed Derbyshire by nine wickets at Colchester to keep alive the hopes of retaining the title. Replied to a visiting total of 123, Essex achieved victory with four deliveries to spare in a match restricted to 28 overs a side.

Graham Gooch led them to victory in the first of two matches which, containing two sixes and 95

Earlier, Derbyshire always struggled against a lively seam attack in which John Lever, Norman Hemmings and Alan Jones took two wickets. Only John Norrish, batting with any degree of confidence, scoring 44 from 45 balls before being caught in the deep diving at lever.

Gloucestershire climbed to among the leaders when they comfortably beat the bottom county, Worcestershire by 24 runs at Trent Bridge.

Rain restricted this match to just 21 overs, but Northamptonshire responded superbly with a total of 139 for seven. Derek Randall (22) and Clive Rice (24) put on 49 in six overs for the second time in a century loss.

Derbyshire They fell in succession, but Chris Broad (2) and Richard Hadlee (25) added further 40 in five overs.

Victory was rarely in doubt from the moment Worcestershire slid to 22 for four with Randall brilliant running out Graeme Hick. David Smith crashed five fours in a brace and added 61 in ten overs with Skipper Phil Neale (23). But who knew that the over from over bowler, not Eric Norton, was

Gloucs v Leics
AT CHELTENHAM
(Leicestershire (Miss) beat Gloucestershire by 2)

Notts v Worcs
AT TRENT BRIDGE
(Nottinghamshire (4ps) beat Worcestershire)

runs.			24 runs.	
LEICESTERSHIRE			MOTTINGHAMSHIRE	
P. Willey c Payne b Sainsbury	11		P. Johnson b Ingham	1
N.E. Birt c Greenwood	21		D.W. Randall run out	2
D.I. Gower c Payne b Curran	11		C.E. E. Rice b Newport	3
J.J. Whitaker c Payne b Curran	13		G.E. Broad c Hildreth b McGarr	4
A. Hinchey c Curran	4		R. Hildreth c Radford b Newport	1
G.J. Parsons c Wright b Curran	1		R. Hoadson c Newport b Weston	1
P.A.J. de Freitas b Walsh	2		A. Hinchey run out	2
P.R. Sidd run out	4		H.E. Ingham b H-w b Ingham	1
R. Cobb not out	1		R. Pook not out	0
P.J. Agnew not out	4		Extras (1-6, w-2)	9
Extras (2-2)	2			
Total (8 wickets, 10 overs)	77		Total (7 wickets, 21 overs)	10
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-22, 2-39, 3-56, 4-56, 5-61, 6-63, 7-63.			K. Seabury and K. Cooper did not bat.	
BOWLING: Sainsbury 2-0-17-1, Curran 2-23-0, Greenwood 2-0-12-1, Payne 2-21-4, Walsh 2-0-12-1.			FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-49, 3-49, 4-48, 5-48, 6-58, 7-63.	
GLoucestershire			BOWLING: Ingham 4-0-15-2, Radford 3-0-14-0, Newport 4-0-29-2, McGarr 3-0-11-1, Pettit 1-0-0-0, Weston 5-0-51-1.	
N.W. Knott not out	47		Worcestershire	
R.C. P. Ellis run out	2		T.S. Curtis c Rice b Cooper	1
K. McCrum c de Freitas b C. Birt	1		D. Pitt c Pock b Sainsbury	2
I.R. Payne not out	1		D. Smith c Pock b P. Rick	1
Extras (2)	2		G. Hick run out	2
			P. A. Nettle c Robinson b Pock	1
			M.J. Widdow run out	1
			15-133 run out	1

BOWLING: Hadlee 5-0-25-0; Coop 4-0-14-1; Saxelby 4-0-15-1; Rice 4-0-32-

Essex v Derbyshire		Pick 4-20-25-27	
AT COLCHESTER		Umpires: J. H. Harris and K. Palmer.	
Essex (404) beat Derbyshire by 9 wickets.			
DERBYSHIRE			
1	K. Barnett c East b Turner	18	CARDOFF Glamorgan v Warwickshire
1/5	Anderson c East b Good	18	HEADINGLEY Yorkshire v Lancashire
1/5	J. Morris c Gough b Lever	44	WETSLAND Kent v Essex Somerset
1/5	W. H. Edwards c Gough b Lever	44	Northamptonshire
1/5	G. Miller b Pringle	44	CANTERBURY Kent v Sussex
1/5	M. Holding c Foster b Pringle	44	At all matches described, teams each get 2pts.
1/5	P. G. H. Wilson not out	44	
1/5	A. Warner c Lever b Foster	44	UPII Merion Mounty championship
1/5	F. Fennell c East b Lever	44	READING: Berkshire v Shropshire. No play yesterday.
1/5	C. Mortimer not out	44	
1/5	H. Mortimer not out	44	CARLISLE Cumberland 50 for two, v Durham
Extra (p. 1, Feb. 2, w. 5)		6	Warwick Under-25 competition

ESSEX		Sussex (3)	12	7	4	0	1	3
G A Gooch not out	51	Kerr (9)	12	6	3	0	9	3

P.R. Hargill & Miller	45	12	5	4	1	3	2
K.S. McQueen not out	89	12	6	4	1	3	2
Extras (4-2, w, 3)	25	12	6	4	1	3	2
	134	12	6	4	1	3	2
Top (wkd, 22.2 overs)	134	12	6	4	1	3	2
P.J. Prichard, D. Pringle, K.W.R. Fletcher, N.A. Foster, D. East, S. Turner, J.K. Laver and A.W. Alley did not bat		12	6	4	1	3	2
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-77.		12	6	4	1	3	2
BOWLING: Holdings 7-1-21-0; Mortensen 4-0-21-0; Pringle 7-1-33-0; D. East 7-0-37-1; Warner 2-0-0-10-0.		12	6	4	1	3	2
Umpires: A.G.T. Whitehead and D.S. Thompson.		12	6	4	1	3	2

(1884 positions in brackets)

HOCKEY

Juniors more confident

Australia in the junior world cup tournament tomorrow. The event

starts today with a match between West Germany - the holders - and Argentina in a covered stadium known as the Dome. David Whitaker, the national coach, who saw the Australian under-21 team defeat England's senior side 4-1 at Perth on August 3. He has told the younger players to avoid the pitfalls of the under-21s and to be well ensnared. More positively, the England attack led by Gladman, looks much sharper after their short tour of Europe in which they lost a game against the Dutch and has two friendly contested matches to the Germans.

More proficiency, however, is expected from the England side on August 20. Pakistan, who won the four-nations' junior tournament in Amsterdam last June, are the strongest side in the group and they will meet England the day after their own opening match against the Netherlands. India, Egypt and Zimbabwe are newcomers to this tournament.

West Germany are expected to win group A. While the strongest group will come from the Netherlands, India, Pakistan, Argentina, The Germans should easily defeat Belgium, Chile and Zimbabwe. Under the usual formula the winners and runners-up in each group will qualify for the semi-final on August 22 and the final will be played on August 23.

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Application forms and particulars may be obtained from the Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NH, to whom completed applications should be submitted by 20th September, 1985. Please quote reference number A23/85/1.

University of Exeter

LECTURER IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the above post which is available from 1 October, 1986. It is a full-time post and the successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science. The research interests of the Department are in the areas of artificial intelligence, design and formal aspects of programming languages, data bases and information retrieval, distributed computing, computer architecture and other areas of computer science. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Computer Science. The research interests of the Department are in the areas of artificial intelligence, design and formal aspects of programming languages, data bases and information retrieval, distributed computing, computer architecture and other areas of computer science.

Commencing salary will be within the scale £7,820-£14,925 p.a. (m or f).

Further particulars available from the Personnel Office, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (6 copies) should be sent by 30 August, 1985, quoting reference No. 3448.

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED BIOCHEMISTRY AND FOOD SCIENCE

JUNIOR DEMONSTRATOR IN MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Junior Demonstrator in Microbiology on the Food Science Department of the University of Nottingham. The appointment will be for three years to the first instance, and the successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Applied Biochemistry and Food Science. The research interests of the Department are in the areas of food microbiology, food preservation, food quality and food safety. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Applied Biochemistry and Food Science. The research interests of the Department are in the areas of food microbiology, food preservation, food quality and food safety.

Applications should be sent to the Executive Officer, Department of Applied Biochemistry and Food Science, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Internal enquiries to Dr. J. M. Lord, 0509 8100 or Dr. L. M. Roberts, 0509 8100 or 0509 8101.

University of Warwick

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW IN BIOCHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a one-year postdoctoral fellowship in the Department of Biochemistry. The successful candidate will be expected to work on a project in the area of biochemistry. The research interests of the Department are in the areas of biochemistry, molecular biology, and cell biology. The successful candidate will be expected to work on a project in the area of biochemistry. The research interests of the Department are in the areas of biochemistry, molecular biology, and cell biology.

Applications should be sent to the Executive Officer, Department of Biochemistry, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. Internal enquiries to Dr. J. M. Lord, 0509 8100 or Dr. L. M. Roberts, 0509 8100 or 0509 8101.

University of Reading

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN KNOWLEDGE ENGINEERING

Applications are invited by the Department of Linguistic Science for a Research Fellowship in Knowledge Engineering. The Fellowship is for a period of one year and four months and the salary will be in the range of £7,500-£7,980. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the Department of Linguistic Science. The research interests of the Department are in the areas of artificial intelligence, design and formal aspects of programming languages, data bases and information retrieval, distributed computing, computer architecture and other areas of computer science.

Application forms and particulars may be obtained from the Assistant Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NH, to whom completed applications should be submitted by 20th September, 1985. Please quote reference number A23/85/1.

University of York

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from candidates holding a good honours degree for a post as Administrative Assistant in the Registrar's Department from October 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter. The duties will be concerned mainly with the recruitment and welfare of overseas students and with the servicing of University Committees. The appointment will be for a period of one year in the first instance. Salary range: £6,600 to £12,150 per annum, with USS (under review). Four copies of applications (one only from overseas candidates) with full curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by Thursday, 5 September 1985 to the Registrar's Department (Appointments), University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD. Further particulars are available. Please quote reference number 1/5038.

University of Nottingham

LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING (2 posts)

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University of Durham

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a two-year Temporary Lectureship in Statistics, available from 1 October 1985 or as soon as possible thereafter. The post arises from the appointment of Mr. J. E. Dunning to the Chair of Statistics in Durham. Salary scale £7,820-£14,925 (m or f) under review with successions. Applications (3 copies) should be sent by 16 September 1985 to the Registrar, University of Durham, Durham DH1 1TA, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Informal enquiries to Dr. N. J. Diamond, 0509 34011, ext. 6093. Please quote Ref. NVD/BS605.

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COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

NOTAHANS BROS. GUNDEIRLANDS
Limited, Notice is hereby given that an
Extraordinary General Meeting of
the above-named Company, duly
convened, and held on 26th July 1968,
a Special Resolution was passed pursuant
to section 105 (2) of the Companies
Act 1961 that should be entered out
of capital for the purpose of securing
the above stated by purchase and that
irrevocable capital payments amounted
to £25,000.

Minutes of
the directors and the auditor's
report received by the
Companies Act 1961 are available for
inspection at the Company's
office at 291, High Street, Birmingham,
during business hours and the
Company may at any time within
two years of the date of the
date of the Special Resolution for
the purchase of shares, apply to the
Court under section 67 of the said Act
for an Order of Rectification.

G A NOTAHANS, Director

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